53.

H.C. Burleigh Papers

SUBJECT FILES

Brant

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AR
LOCATOR 2324

1742. Their father's name is said to be unknown. He had died, and the mother, being of the Mohawk Wolf clan, returned to Canajoharie with her children. She later married Nicholas Brant.
6 As a result, the children became known as the children of Brant. At this time Nicholas Brant, a chief of the Mohawks, was living in a stately European style home, as well furnished as those of pioneer white settlers. Thus it was not too great a problem for Miss Molly when she entered Fort Johnston.

Sir William Johnson made a very smart move when he took Molly Brant into his household. He obtained a very shrewd woman of good education and manners, who was well equipped to meet and entertain both Indian and white. But the most important asset to him was
7 her ability to influence the sachems of the Six Nation Tribes. Her position as the head of a Society of Six Nations Matrons, who had a great deal of influence particularly over the young warriors of their nation, meant much to Sir Williams control over the natives.

Mary, her brother Joseph were grandchildren of one of the five tribal chiefs who had gone to England with Sekayler. Her brother, Joseph Brant, in his time, also visited the Court of St. James. These two visits and the fact that Molly
8 resided in the home of Nicholas Brant with the totemic signature of the Wolf ~~placed her in a position~~ gave her and Joseph a high standing along the Mohawk River. She was known by her tribe as Degonwadonti which means "many opposed to one", and which was indicative to her future troubles.

also known by her people as Degonwadonti which means
which means "many opposed to one," which may have been
indicative of her future tribulations

Molly's Children

Peter — killed Long Island 1777

Elizabeth b. 1762 — = Dr Robt Kerr
d. Reggina 24 Jan 1794

Magdalen — = John Ferguson
5.6.1793

Susanna — d 29.12.1795 = Lt Henry Lemoine 60 Regt
son Edy. Wm bp 30.3.1793

Margaret — = Capt Geo Farley 26th Regt

Martha — single

George — a farmer

Ann. — = Capt Earl Naval

Unknown

Jean Johnston

R.R. 2, Mitchell, Ont.
February 22, 1967

Dr. H.C.Burleigh,
Bath, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Burleigh:
Thank you so much for your speedy reply to my query about the Amos Lucas Smyth family. We did not know until recently that they were originally Lutherans, and we will follow up your suggestions for proving of parentage.

In regard to Molly Brant's offspring, my thanks for useful bits about Margaret and Susan, neither of whom I could trace after their marriages. I am quite certain that it was Molly's daughter Elizabeth who married Dr. Robert Kerr. There were three sons who all fought in the war of 1812, and one, William Johnson Kerr, married Joseph Brant's daughter Elizabeth. Their son became Tekarehogea. The Kerrs also received large government grants in the Brantford -Hamilton area. I think they disappeared as a family about 1875. Anyway I cant trace them further.

As for George Johnson, he taught near Brantford, and settled in Haldimand county, and has numerous descendants with whom I have been in touch. So far I cannot find proof of parentage to link George with the eldest living descendant , an old man aged 87, named Lewis Johnson and now living in Florida.

Thank you for your help.
Sincerely

Mrs Jean Johnston

Brant's father

Regarding the father of Joseph Brant (Famous And Not So Famous Last Words — Aug. 4), the following is from the well-researched book, Wilderness Empire, by Allan W. Echert.

When Sir William Johnson was recovering from an illness, he became conscious of the efficient Mohawk woman, Molly Brant, who was nursing him (and who would spend the rest of his life with him), and asked her name. She replied, "My people call me Degonwadonti. I am the grand-daughter of Sagayeanquarashtow — he who was known to the English as Chief Brant. My father is Aroghyidecker, also known as Chief Nichus — he who is known to the English as Chief Nichus Brant. I am the older sister of Thayendanegea, who is also called Joseph Brant, and who will one day also be a great chief of the Mohawks."

Kathleen McKibbon
Guelph

Globe + Mail
Aug. 23, 1979

1738 En W^m from Ireland
39, 40, 42 } children by Weisenberg

1752 Catherine Kendrick died
She aunt of Molly
1752 Then Molly's rede
1749 ?? Johnson

1774 Sir W^m died
1775 Son Guy to Gen Platt
1776 Son fled to Canada
Molly Wounded of Arm; coming to Drinking + were defeated
1777 Molly + ch to Onondaga + in late fall to Cayuga + then to Niagara

Molly's Indian name was
Degonwadonti

copy of a letter sent to him four da
Reginald A. Wright of 30 Springhur

Wright wrote, in part, "All those
cars on their lawns for a fee are
operating a parking lot contrary
bylaws . . .

"I was most surprised to note th
parking is taking place at your
. . . The surprise turns to gratifica
I realize that this places you in a
interest position and thus you wi
allowed to vote on anything conne
illegal parking. Thus you have e
neutralized your position . . .

"That you should seek to under
police by throwing your alderman
around 14 Division is to be deplore
must be some statutes somewhe
protects us from the whims and f
local politicians."

secure base
p 106 knights of 6 hol.
p. 107 auroral.
matrilineal Confederacy
107 Kings of Cannyphone

The words of Eunoqua Nuctor's
Life at Johnstown Tools
stall

U. E. L. Rolls

Brant

Descendants

Ferguson, Magdaline, wife of John Ferguson, and daughter of Sir William Johnson & Mary Brant. 25 July 1797 – 200 acres – U. E.

"E" Series

Warrant Book Land

Sons & daughters of U. E. 1817-1846

Farley, Margaret, widow of George, Township of Clinton, daughter of Mrs Mary Brant, 200 acres 1836

Budapest of "Hendrick & Joe Rosenthal
(Company) de Luxe"

Pedigree of "King" Hendrick & Jos. Brant
(supp. data underlined)

... a sachem (lived at Westfield Mass*

"King" Hendrick
(Theyanoguen),
Chief of the Mohawks
& chief sachem of the
Iroquois; b.c. 1676;
killed at battle Geo. 1755*
(Mass Col. Docs)

Paulus
(Sahonwadie)
a sachem. D.P.G
schoolmaster in
1753; living 1761
(S.P.G. Archives)

Dau = an Onondaga
sachem
monographs*
(W. Max Reid)

(I) Daughter
monograph
(W. Max Reid

(II) Half-sister
of first wife

(III) Catherine = Jos. Brant
b.c. of
chief sachem
of the Turtle
Clan; b 1763
d 1837
wife of Jos Brant.

Joseph Brant
(Thayendanegea)

Isaac Brant
wife of Jos Brant
(alone)

Christina Brant
wife of Jos Brant
(alone

Sec of State 1775-74 & 1774
Gov Christopher Y Wimbourne & Dorm

Sir Wm 1715-74 d. Jul 4 1774
son Christopher of Warrenstown Co Down
by his wife Anne, sister of Admiral Sir
Peter Warren KB.
Sir Peter W had an estate in Vall. of Mohawk
the dowry of his wife, a dau. of Stephen DeLancy
of N.Y.
= 1739 Mary Wisenburgh, dau. of a German
settler of Mohawk
1 Jno
2 Anna = Col Daniel Claus
3 Mary = Guy Johnson
4 Fr 4
She had mistress a young Dutchwoman (one
of his many mistresses) who bore him sev.
ch.
Johnson is said to have m. her on his death-
bed

Emil Kolb
Katharine b

Chas Gus Ross 1837-1909
Alley. Jane Ross b Aug 11/44 d Nov 28/85
Eugene Dudley Ross b Dec 6/55 d. May 18/57.
Chas Arnold Ross 28/21 d Feb 19/76
Eugenia Pauline Crutchfield b 20 Nov/15 d Jul 15/76
Sophia Bourdon Ross one dau. b 25 Feb/17 d Jan 24/91
Robt Evans = Eliza + Harriet Arnold Smith Evans
d Aug 12/67 aet 31.3.0
Edw Evans d Aug 17/72 aet 63.10.0
Harriet Smith Evans bur d 12 mo 1/0.3.0
d/o Jane Dudley Ross M M b Sep 18/20
Collect in action Aug 26/17 Bur Thomp

Pedigree of "King" Hemsworth and Joseph Grant.

Pedigree of "King" Hendrick and Joseph Brant.
(Supposed data underlined)

. . . a sachem (lived at Westfield, N.Y.*

"King" Hendrick
(Shoyanoquen),
Chief of the Mohawks
The chief sachem of the Iroquois;
b. circa 1676; Killed at Lake George, 1755*
(N.Y. Col. Documents)

Paulus
(Sahonwadie)
a sachem. S.P.G.
schoolmaster in 1753;
living 1781 (S.P.G. Archives)

Daughter = an Oneida Sachem
monograph
(W. Max Reid)

(I) Daughter
monograph
(W. Max Reid)

Isaac Brant
Life of Jos. Brant
(Stone)

Christina Brant
Life of Jos. Brant
(Stone)

(II) Half Sister
of first wife

(III) Catharine = Joseph Brant
daughter of
chief sachem
of the turtle clan;
b. 1760; d. 1837
Life of Jos. Brant
(Stone)
Thayendanegea

Abraham
1793 York c
Joseph
Lawrence
Thos
Nicholas
1797 ditto
1797 ditto
1798 Yonge
c Josiah

Andrew
1797 Midland settler c Henry
1797 settler 200
1797 Midland Family lds 150 c Henry

Ann
1797 Lds as Wk 800 as dau of field off.

Anna
1798 In lot at Newark refused

Anne
1797 Lds as U.E. 200. c Ferguson
Geo. Johnson
Magdalene Ferguson
1797 ditto refused
dau. Sir Wm J.

Asa
1793 Lds c York.
1797 200 in addit
200 as first sett. on Yonge St.
1798 requests deeds for above

Benjamin
1797 Lds as settler 200

Brant
1793 Home dist
dau. want lds
vacated by him
Jemima
Sarah
Mary
1796
Elizth Cauch his dau.

Conrad
1796 Lots pts in Rullors. Wife 4 ch
Hooas. in addition
1798 250 as his due

Eliza
1795 has a In. lot in Newark.

Elizabeth
1797 10 May
Lord & Capt.
Johnson 2nd Dept
gets 400 acc.

Frederick
1797 lds for one of his children.
reg. certs.

George
Lds as 1797 settler 200
Mother resident c Provinces
See Anne
lot c Hampton
1797 see Anne

Hannah
1797 Ld. for her sons Jno & Martin Chapman
200 when of age

Henry
1795. Settler for 9 yrs. Lds for self & family 450.
1797 confirmed c lds. at Grimsby
1797 lds as settler 200
1797 family lds 200.
Midland

Isaac
1797 Lds as settler at Carrying place B.Q.
1796 son c law of Abraham Lawson

Isabel
1797 Curtis als Johnson
Lds as Wk
200

Jabez.
1797 c James
and additional
his wife + 1 child

Jeremiah
1796 his widow
c Jno Wrong. Has
8 ch.

Jacob
1797 Ld as settler
200

James
1785 Lds Shulow
1797 all Jabez
1797 Ld Bd Certs
Midland
1797 Lds as Deceased
to produce Certs
1797 Lds as Settler

Jemima
1793 dau
Brant
c Sarah & Mary
1793 ditto
1796 ditto
2000 dividing
& 800 each

John

Capt. John

Jonas

Joseph

Josiah

Lawrence

Margaret

P. 26 In the
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It is bel
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P. 26 In the year 1771, the Rev. Mr. Stewart conducted a school at Fort Hunter, thirty miles below Canajoharie.
It is believed, that from the shrewdness ~~and~~ of his sister Molly and the influential position which she occupied in the family of Sir William, added to his own talents and capacity, he was soon employed at the home of the Baronet, in the discharge of the multifarious duties incident to his important official position.

P. 27. Shay was then married — having been twice a widower before the war of the Revolution. His first two wives were of the Oneida tribe. The Rev. Dr. Stewart states that he first became acquainted with him in the winter of 1771. He was then still residing at Canajoharie, on visiting which village the Doctor says he found him comfortably settled, in a good house, with every thing necessary for the use of his family — consisting of a wife, in the last stage of consumption, and two children — a son & a daughter. His wife died ~~soon~~ being afterward, on which Shay repaired to Fort Hunter, and resided with the Doctor for a considerable length of time. Doctor Stewart was then engaged upon another revision of the Indian Prayer Book, and Joseph assisted the Doctor in translating a portion of the Acts of the Apostles, and a short history of the Bible, together with a brief explanation of the Church catechism, into the Mohawk language.* Doctor Stewart states that he was directed to repair to New York, and publish these books at the expense of the Missionary Society, but was prevented by the breaking out of the war. He took the MSS. to Canada, and afterwards delivered them to Colonel Daniel Claus, by whom they were taken to England; but it does not appear that they were ever published.

P. 31 - Sir Wm died suddenly, at Johnson Hall, on or about the 24th June, 1774

P. 33 - The successors of Sir Wm Johnson did not, however, possess the same degree of moral power over the population of Tryon County, Indian and white, as had been exercised by him. But they nevertheless derived essential aid from "Miss Molly," who was a woman of talents as well as tact, and possessing great influence among the Indians, who were her own people. Molly was in turn aided by the counsels and exertions of her brother, Joseph Shay, who had been much in the service of Sir William during the latter years of his life, and who, on the death of the Baronet, was advanced to the post of Secretary to Guy Johnson

P. 87. Miss Molly, moreover, was a woman of vigorous understanding & of able management. And, as we have already seen, she & Colonel Guy himself, were sustained by the powerful aid of Thayendanegea (1775).

P. 183 William Johnson (son of Sir William, by Brant's sister Mary), a subordinate chief of the Mohawks ((Pencil note ? Catherine Hendrick)).

P. 339 It is related in the unwritten history of this battle, that the celebrated Catharine Montour was present, with her two sons; and that she ranged the field of blood like a chafed tigress, stimulating the warriors of her adopted race to the onslaught, even in the hottest of the fight. But from the antecedent character of that remarkable woman, the story can hardly be credited.

Parish Register - St. George's Brant,

Parish Register - St. Georges Brant,
Kingston.

Chief among the personages mentioned in the Registers are - - - - - - and Mrs. Mary Brant, "the elder sister of the Mohawk nation," who regarded herself, not without reason, apparently, as the relict of Sir William Johnson.

. . . . . .

Three other persons with whom Stuart was brought into contact at Fort Hunter were Mary and Joseph Brant . . . . . in the publication of the Mohawk translations of the Prayer Book and portions of the Scriptures which Stuart had made with the help of Joseph Brant.

"The Benefactors" of the Members of the English Congregation for Erecting a Church at Kingston."

Mr. Georg Farley	£ 2·0·0
Mr. Jo. Ferguson	£ 1·3·4
Mr. George Johnson	£ 1·0·0
Mrs. Mary Brand	£ 1-0·0

Among officers military and naval who were quartered or settled in the Province after serving in the Seven Years' War, the American Rebellion, or the War of 1812, were - - - Capts. - - - - Hugh Earl, Patrick Campbell - - - -

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- - - - The Church, so far as can be judged from an advertisement of town lots which H. Earl had for sale, in the Kingston Gazette of October 10, 1815, was called the "French Church."

George Farley. According to Col. John Clark, of Port Dalhousie, whose memory sometimes played him false, as has been already pointed out, Mr. Farley was a Captain in the 60th Regiment and a son-in-law of Sir William Johnson and Mrs. Mary Brant. If such was the case, it lends all the more point to his having been recommended to Lord Dorchester by Sir John Johnson, his brother-in-law, for appointment to a seat in the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Notwithstanding His Excellency's approval, the recommendation was not carried into effect; nor was the one made by Lord Dorchester himself that Sir John should be made Lieut-enant-Governor of the new Province (Q Series, Public Archives of Canada, Vol. 44, I, p.133). The reason can be found in a letter, also in Q Series, from Capt. Alexander Fraser, under date of October 31, 1789.

John Ferguson. In the Kingston Gazette of July 21, 1812, Mr. Ferguson and Alexander McDonell advertised for sale "that pleasantly situated and commodious house, near the town of Kingston, lately the property of Sir John Johnson." This may perhaps be taken to a certain extent as corroboration of Col. Clark's statement that Mr. Ferguson was a son-in-law of Sir William Johnson and Mrs. Molly Brant, though in another place he speaks of him in the same connection as "Farquharson." The third entry in Dr. Stuart's Register of Marriages is that of John Ferguson and Helen Johnson, in 1791.

Whatever may be the truth of the matter just mentioned, there is no doubt that Mr. Ferguson was a man of some importance in the community. According to Dr. Adam Shortt (Early Records of Ontario, p.43) and the late Dr. W. Wilfred Campbell (A List of Members of the House of Assembly, p. 173), he represented Frontenac in the second Parliament of Upper Canada from 1800 to 1804, the records of the Quarter Sessions containing references to the assessment of the amount of his "wages" as member. Other activities are set out by Mr. W. S. Herrington, K.C., in Vol. IX of Papers and Records of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society, p. 7.

Representations were made to the Executive Council at York by Mr. Ferguson and his fellow-commissioners of roads, on November 17, 1801, expressing their willingness "to relinquish their share of £1,000 because the bridge over the Nen (Rouge) is down" (U.C. State Book D, p. 76). These fellow-commissioners were Richard Cartwright, Hazelton Spencer, Alexander Fisher, John Cumming, Joseph Forsyth, and James Fulton.

On May 11, 1795, Mr. Ferguson was said to have been entered for Lot 156 on the old plan of Newark (D. W. Smith Papers, Vol. B5, p.38). In 1797 he laid claim to certain lots in the Township of Sidney and "the Lot next adjoining the North end of the Town of Kingston (Ibid, Vol. B10, p.169).

According to the Council Minutes of April 16, 1793

(Q Series, Vol. 282, I, p. 295) he, like many other men, was in the colonizing business. On the date in question he, with Robert Kerr, William Johnson, James Vanhorne, and other associated Loyalists, was granted "a Township to the Southward of the River Trent, and in the Rear of the Township of Murray or Cramahé.

Mrs. Mary Brant. The accepted spelling of the name is Brants, though both Brand and Brandt are found. Miss Molly, as she seems to have been respectfully called, was held in high estimation by Whites and Indians alike, being known as "the elder sister of the Mohawk Nation." A letter (this letter which was dated at Montreal on the 30th of August 1779, is quoted in Annals of Niagara, by William Kirby, F.R.S.C., at pp. 59-60) from Col. Daniel Claus to Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor in Chief of Canada, tells of her influence over the Five Nations and of her success in keeping as adherents to the British cause, after 1777, some of those who were wavering in their allegiance. She well deserved the pension of £93.6.8, which she received annually from the Imperial military chest (Q Series, Vol. 57, II, p. 432) and the grant of land which, because of her loyalty, she received for herself individually, as also did her brother Joseph, and Captains John, Isaac and "Aron" (U.C. Land and State Book A, pp. 64-5).

By the Indians, Col. Claus avers in the letter

already cited, Miss Molly was regarded as the relict of Sir William Johnson, Bart., the Indian Superintendent in the old Colony days, who, by the aid of his Indians from the Mohawk Valley, took Niagara in 1759. "Whose memory," he continues, "she never mentioned without tears."

Capt. Farley, of the 60th Regiment, Lieut. Lemoine, of the 24th, John Ferguson (or Farquharson), Esq., of the Indian Stores, Capt. Earle, of the Royal Navy, and Doctor Kerr, "an eminent Surgeon," are enumerated by Col. Clark as the sons-in-law of Sir William and Miss Molly. The Colonel's lapses of memory have to be borne in mind, as already stated in the notes on Mr Macaulay and Capt. Farley. Mrs. Kerr was a niece, not a daughter of the estimable woman.

For a time Miss Molly, like her brother Joseph and the members of his band, appears to have lived at Niagara. In that town she was granted Lot 21, as indicated in a letter of May 11, 1795, from Mr. Secretary Small to Mr. Surveyor-General Smith (D. W. Smith Papers, Vol. B. 5, p. 35). Some of her land was in Fredericksburgh and Kingston, her holding in the former having been the West Half of Lot 20 Concession 6 (Ibid., Vol. B. 10, p 202).

From a "Return of Lands Granted by the Honourable Council, July 24, 1793," it can be learned that on the 6th of October, 1792, she prayed "for leave to enclose part of the Common or Waste Land at Cataraqui and to give an

equivalent quantity of an Enclosure in lieu of it."
The leave asked was apparently granted.

Her death, which the Register shews to have occurred in April, 1796, is placed by Col. Clark in 1805! She was buried in what is now St. Paul's Churchyard, as were most of her contemporaries.

Of George Johnston, (etc.,) it has been impossible to obtain any information other than that contained in the Register itself - - - .

Church Wardens, 1789-1911

1798: Mr. John Ferguson
1799: " " "

Vestry Men

1797: John Ferguson

Pewholders, 17th March, 1794

No. 17 Mr. —— Grant (no).

Pewholders, April 19th 1802

No. 17 No 54 John Ferguson (10/- paid in part) £ 2.12.6

Pewholders, April 11th, 1803

No. 21 John Ferguson
No. 54 John Ferguson Esqr.

Record of Baptisms.

Stinson, William Johnson, b. of William & Eleanor Stinson
Sp. — John Ferguson & Susan Johnson; July 21, 1791.

(If one were guessing, it would seem from the name of the child and from those of the sponsors that there was here a close connection between the Stinsons and the Johnson-Brant family).

Robins, Henry, S. of James & Margaret Robins; Sp.— Willm. Atkinson, Peter Smith, Margaret Johnson; 16 April, 1792.

Sherife, William, S. of Wm. & Margaret Sherife (Sheriff) Sp. Wm. White, & Geo. Johnson, Mary Jacobs; Sept 2d 1792.

Lamoine, Edward William, S. of Henry and Susan Lamoine; Sp. Edwd. Frazer, Ann Johnson; March 30th 1793.

Gorcham, William Henry, S. of Jonathan & Sophia Gorcham; Sp. Willm. Coffin & Henry Lamoine Nov. 15, 1795.

Baker, Joseph, S. William & Elizabth. Baker; Sp. Joseph Forsighth (sic), John Ferguson, Maglin Ferguson, Jany. 22, 1797

Carrady, Elizabeth, D. of Henry & Elizabeth Carrady; Sp. James Rankin, Margaret Johnson, Mary Wilkins, 26th Feb., 1797.

Milton, Ann Johnson, D. John & Jane Milton; Sp.— John & Helena Ferguson; 14 Jany. 1798 (settler: nee Thompson, UE)

Paxton, James, S. of Thomas & Jane Paxton; Sp.— Hugh Earl*, Jos. Frederick Dame; Angelique Fortier; 21st Jany 1798

*Lieut. Earl was in the Provincial Marine. On March 31, 1797, he was granted 1200 acres of land, including former grants (U.C. Land Book B, p. 290). Earl St. appears to have been called because of him. See also the note on Mrs. Mary Brand.

Parish Register – St. George's
Kingston.

Earl, Mary, D. of Capn. Hugh Earl & Ann Earl; Sp – John Ferguson, Mary Johnson; 21st Novr. 1802.

Cook, Ann, D. of Thomas Cook & Alice Cook; Sp – William Jarvis; Margaret Johnson; 16th Feby., 1806

Rogers, Stephen, S. of Moses Rogers & Mary Rogers; Sp – Thos Cook, Junr., Margaret Johnson; Octr. 19.

Grant, Margaret Caroline, D. of Peter Grant & Mary Grant; Sp. – John Ferguson, Magdalen Ferguson; Nov. 23 1806.

Rogers, Robert, S. of Moses Rogers, Mary Rogers; Sp – Alexander Robins; Margaret Johnson; 9th July, 1809

Earl, Margaret Ann, D. of Hugh Earl, & Ann Earl; Sp – John Ferguson, Magdalen Ferguson; 24th Decr., 1809.

Slight, Mary Hellen, D. of Richd Slight, Ann Slight; Sp. – John Paterson, Mary Fraser, Sarah Simmins; 7th Jany 1810

Clute, Magdalen Johnson, D. of John Clute, Jane Clute; Sp. John Ferguson, Magdalen Ferguson, Sepr. 15, 1810.

Baily, Laurence Thomas Ferguson, S. of John Baily, Ann Baily; Sp. John Ferguson, Magdalen Ferguson; Feb. 24th. 1811

Marriages.

1791.
John Ferguson + Helena Johnson.

Funerals at Kingston

1795 Decr. 29 Mrs. Susan Lamoine.
1796 Feb. 12 William Johnson, a child.

Parish Register, St George's
Kingston

Brant
9

1796, April 16. Mary Brant
1795 Oct 27 Edwd. Wm. Lamoine.
1802 March 20 Margaret Johnson.
1805, Dec. 2 William Johnson.

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to
note.

Brant.

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Brant County Hist. Society. ? Q. L. ?

New York State Papers. ? Q. L. ?

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Annals of Niagara. Q. L.

Toronto--Scadding Q. L.

Mikel's Hist. of Belleville & Hastings ? Q. L. ?

Record of Resolutions of Board of Trustees — Concerning

Vol. III

Series to Vol. 17-2 pp. 7-8

Wednesday 17 Nov. 1790

The proposals you have made for General Sutter to approve by the Board upon Resources for establishing the revenue of Trustees proposed to be conferred on them —

Ontarian Families

Brant

Brant,
Ont. Fam.

In the year 1710 five Indian Chiefs or Sachems were taken to England, where they attracted much attention, and were presented to Queen Anne. Three of these were Mohawks, one of whom was chief of the Canajoharie clan or division of that tribe, to which the famous Brant belonged.

One of these chiefs, said to be the last mentioned, was the father of

Nickus Brant or Aroghyadagha, also known by the name of Tehowaghwengaraghkwin, a sachem of the Wolf (Okwaho) family or totem. Two of the children of this chief attained considerable celebrity, viz:

Joseph, of whom below.

Mary, or Molly, as she has usually been called, (d.1805), who became the second wife of Sir William Johnson, Baronet (d.1774), who was a gentleman of large estates in the then Province of New York (which were confiscated by the American Government, and his son, Sir John Johnson, dispossessed, in the Revolutionary War). He exercised great influence among the Indians, and was a successful military leader, being consequently a prominent figure in the contest for supremacy between the English and French in North America. Molly is described by an authoress to whom she was well known, as possessing "an uncommonly agreeable person and good understanding." Of this marriage there was issue (besides probably others), William, d. unm., and daughters married as follows: to Capt. Farley, 60th Regt.; to Lieut. Demoine, 24th Regt.; to John Ferguson of the Indian Department; to Capt. Earle, naval

Officer; and to Robert Kerr, M.D., of Niagara, said to be a relative of the Duke of Roxburgh, who had issue, three sons, all officers in the war of 1812, viz.:

1. William Johnson (Kerr) b. 1787, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Brant, named below. He was Captain in the war of 1812; commanded the Indians at the Beaver Dams, when a small force under Fitzgibbon secured the surrender of a considerable body of Americans;* was subsequently Lieut.-Col.; organized a body of Indians to serve in 1837-8; and was sometime a member of the Legislative Assembly.
2. Walter (Kerr), was wounded and taken prisoner in 1812, but escaped, and subsequently died of his wounds.
3. Robert (Kerr).
4. A daughter, m. to Colonel Clark of Niagara Falls.
5. A daughter, m to —— Gillespie, of Montreal

(Capt.) Joseph Brant or Thayendinegea, b. 1742, d. Nov. 1807, a Chief of the Six Nations and a Captain in the army; was distinguished as a brave and skilful warrior and as a statesman of great natural ability. At thirteen years of age he was present at the battle of Lake George, when the English, under Sir William Johnson, defeated the French. In 1764 he was engaged in a war against the great Chief Pontiac, who had raised a strong confederacy of Indian tribes to endeavour to dispossess the English of territories acquired by them from the French. Soon after this the American Revolutionary War broke out, in which Capt. Brant was a faithful and energetic ad-

herent of the Crown, rendering, time and again, important services, and being also noted for his constant efforts to restrain his followers and to prevent the excesses which usually occurred in Indian warfare. It is true that this latter phase of his character has been denied by some writers, apparently on the authority of Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," but it is now generally admitted, and Campbell himself declared, that the Brant pictured by him was a character of fiction to whom the name was unjustly applied. Some historians have indeed declared the story of the so-called "Massacre" of Wyoming to be almost wholly untrue, or at least grossly ~~exagg~~ misstated; and at the most what did take place was a reprisal, according to the manner of warfare of the place and time, for atrocities committed upon the Royalists by the Revolutionary party. After the American States became independent, Capt. Brant, with the greater part of the Mohawks, and a number of the other five tribes, withdrew to Canada, where grants of land were made to the Six Nations on the Bay of Quinte, and subsequently on the Grand River, on both of which their descendants still continue. Capt. Brant himself was granted an estate of considerable extent at Burlington, where he built a house long known as Brant House, and lived with his family in the European manner, devoting the remainder of his life to furthering the welfare of his people, and their advance in civilization. A wooden church, erected about 1785 through his efforts, is still standing

near Brantford, in which city a handsome bronze statue has been erected to his memory. He m. 1stly, Margaret, dau. of an Oneida Chief; 2ndly, in 1772 or 1773, Susanna, a half sister of his first wife, who d. s.p.; and 3rdly, Catharine, b. 1759, d. 24th Nov. 1837, of the family of Tekarihoken or Hereditary Chief of the Turtle (Anowara) totem or clan of the Mohawk tribe; and had issue, viz.:

Of the first marriage:

1. Isaac, d. 1795, who had issue, viz.:
   1. Isaac, fought bravely in the war of 1812, d. s.p.
   2. Mary or Margaret.
   3. Ellen or Elenor, m. to Joseph Lottridge, and had issue, Isaac
   4. Mary, m 1stly to —— Hess, 2ndly to Rev. A. Sickles
   5. Catharine
   6. Esther, m. to —— Claus.
2. Christina, m. to Henry Aaron Hill, and had issue (besides two other sons and another daughter)
   1. Solomon, m. Catherine, and had issue,
      1. Joseph, m. Elizabeth Hill
      2. Mary, d. Dec. 1873, m 1stly to Joseph Monture, 2ndly to John Johnson or Burnell, and 3rdly to Joseph Sawyer, a Chief of the Mississaugas, and had issue, viz.:
         1. Isaac (Monture)
         2. Peter (Monture) who had a son
            1. Peter, who had two sons
               1. John
               2. Henry.
         3. Jacob (Monture)
         4. Catherine (Monture)

5. Christian (Burnell), b. 1844
6 Elizabeth (Burnell), who was m. to Elijah Johnson, and had issue,
1. Ansley
2. William
3. Catherine

Of the 3rd Marriage.
3. Joseph, b. 1783, d. 1830; m. Margaret, dau. of Captain John, and had issue, one dau
1. Catharine (still living 1844), m. to John W. Hill, son of William Hill, and has had issue, viz.:
1. William, m. but s.p.
2. Joseph, m. Nancy Brant, and has issue, one son,
1. William
3. Ann, married to Alexander Loft, and has issue
1. Simcoe
2. Emma
4. Elizabeth, unm.
5. Ellen, m. to Oronhyatekha, M.D., of Toronto, a Mohawk of the Wolf (Okwaho) totem, Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, a body which has attained a very large membership and influence in Ontario and elsewhere, and has had issue:
1. Acland, M.D., Lieut. 34th Ontario Batt. Act. Mil. at present of London, Eng.
2 Shorihowaneh (♂), drowned at London, Ont., by the sinking of the Victoria, an excursion steamer, 24th May, 1881, when many lives were lost.
3. Albert Edward, d. inf.
4. John Alexander, d. inf.

5 Catherine Evangeline, Karakwineh
6. Kajijunhawah, d. inf
This family use the name Oronhyaletha as a surname.

6 Lydia, unm.

7. Susan, m. to John Loft, and has issue
1. Clara
2. Harriet
3 Ethel

8. Mary, d., m. to Nelson Maricle, and had issue,
1 Mary
2 Ellinor
3 Margaret

9. Sarah, m. to Isaac Green, and has issue, one dau.
1. Gertrude

4. Jacob, d. 1846, who had issue: viz:
1 Jacob, m. Mary Jones, and had a dau. m. to Herkimer.
2. John, m. 1st ly a Chippewa, and 2nd ly, a white woman, had issue, viz:
Of the first marriage
1. John R
2. Henry
3. Joseph
4. Jacob
Of the second marriage
5. Robert, m. Lydia Lewis (see below)
6. Sidney
7 Margaret, m. to William Crane.
all of whom have issue.
3. Squire
4 Peter

5. Christina, m. to John Jones, and had issue:
   1. Henry, d. leaving issue
   2. Elizabeth, m. and had issue.
   3. Anna, m. to Isaac Foster, and has issue
   4 Ella, unm.

6. Charlotte, m. to Peter Smith, and had issue, viz:
   1. Peter, m. Charlotte Loft, and has had issue, several sons and daus.
   2. Alexander. has had issue, one son
   3. Elizabeth, m. to Robert Dee, M.D. (wh), and has had issue
      1. Kate, m. to — Van Boskirk (wh.) and has issue.
      2. Fanny, unm.
   4. Mary, m. to Frank Dee (wh.) and has had issue:
      1 Robert, d. young.
      2. Elizabeth
   5. Elizabeth, unm.

F. John Brant (Capt.) or Ahyonwaeghs, b. 27th Sept., 1794, d. 1832, unm. Was Tekkarihoken or Hereditary Chief of the Six Nations by descent from and nomination of his mother, and a Captain in the army. Of him it is recorded that he was "amiable and manly in his feelings and character, and becoming well acquainted with English literature, his manners were early developed as those of an accomplished gentleman." In the war of 1812, youthful as he was, he took the field with his warriors and was "engaged in many of the actions on the Niagara frontier, in all of which his bearing was chivalrous and his conduct brave." In

1827 he was appointed Superintendent of the Six Nations. He was agent for the Company for Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and in recognition of his services received a handsome testimonial, a cup of gold and silver. In 1832 he was returned Member of the Provincial Parliament for Co. Haldimand, but was unseated on a technicality, and died shortly after.

b Margaret, m to Powles Powless (This name is also written Powles, Powlis, Powlas and Paulus) and had issue, viz.:

1. Joseph, m. Mary Hill, and had issue,
   1. George, m. Elizabeth Martin, a sister of Dr. Oronhyatekha, above named, and had a son
      1. George, who m. Caroline Martin, and had issue thirteen children, of whom eight d. young.
2. George, m Susannah Davis.
3. Susannah, m. to Isaac Lewis, and had issue, viz.:
   1. Joseph (Lewis), d. 1866, Chief 1857 to 1866, m and had issue, two children.
   2. Jacob, who had issue:
      1 Joseph, who had issue:
      2. Lydia, m. to Robert Brant (above named).
      3. Christina, m. to Edward Martin, and has issue
      4. Susanna, m. to Lawrence Davis and has issue
   3. David (Lewis), Chief 1875 to 1877, m. and has issue
   4. Abram, m. Lydia Hill, and had issue:
      1. Abram.
      2. James

5. Elias (Lewis), Chief since 1877, m. Lydia Hill (not related to each other), and has issue:
   1. Isaac.
   2. Lawrence
   3. Alexander
   4. Susan.
6. Margaret, d.
7. Elizabeth Ann, m. 1st ly to —— Browning and had
   1. Eli
   2nd ly to Powles Hill, and has two sons,
   2. Nelson
   3. Abram
7 8. Rachael
   9 Ellen

7. Catharine, d. 31st Jan. 1867, m. to Peter John, son of Captain John, and had issue, viz.:
   1. William (John), Chief 1832 to 1857; who m. Mary Powless, and had issue
      1. William, d.
      2. Peter, d.
      3. Joseph d.
      4. Elizabeth
      5 Catharine d (drowned.
   2. Isaac.
   3. Peter, unm.
8. Mary, m. to Seth Hill, and had issue, viz.:
   1. Moses.
   2. Seth
   3 Eleanor } all d. young
   4. Sarah, m. 21st Oct. 1838, to Joseph Loftridge, and had issue
      1. Elizabeth, b. 1844, m. to William Thomas, and

had issue two children who d. young.

9. Elizabeth, b. 1796, d. April 1845, who was one of the distinguished members of the family. She was a woman of dignified presence, combined with an attractive person and charming manners. On important occasions she was accustomed to wear an Indian costume suitable to her position, and appear so attired at Government House balls and on similar occasions. She was m. to Col. William Johnson Kerr, of Brant House (above named), who d. April, 1845, she herself dying on the day after his death, and had issue, viz.:

1. Walter, d. July, 1860, aged 30, s.p., m. Mary Gray (wh.), who survived him, and was m. 2ndly to James Wegnast (wh.), d., who was some time Police Magistrate of Brantford
2. Joseph, d. unm.
3. William John Simcoe (Kerr), b. 1840, d. 1875, s.p. Chief from 1866 to 1875, Barrister-at-Law, 1862, m. 28th July 1870, Catharine M., dau. of John W. Hunter (wh.) M.D. of Hamilton and Olivia his wife.
4. Catharine, m. to John Osborne (wh.), Merchant in Hamilton, afterwards of Winnipeg, and had issue, viz.:
   1. William John Kerr, of Winnipeg.
   2. Jean Earle Millar, m. to Don Kerby, of Winnipeg, and has issue:
      1. Edwin Osborne
      2. William Forbes
      3. John Brant
      4. Kate, d. young.

5. Jessie Murray, m. to Joseph Edward Young (wh.), of Prince Albert, N.W.T., son of James Young (d. 1888) and his wife Hester, dau. of Thomas Phillips, in Holy Orders, D.D., who came to Canada in 1825, and was Master in Upper Canada College, and afterwards Rector of Weston and Etobicoke.

Line of Tekharihoken, or Hereditary Chief.

This line, so far as the Brant family is concerned, is traced from Catharine, third wife (and widow) of Capt. Joseph Brant, who herself inherited the right of nomination,* and this she exercised in favor of her son,

Capt. John Brant, Ahyonwaegs, who d. 1832, when she nominated her grandson,

William John, the position being held by Henry Brant, as locum tenens, until 1852; Chief John d. 1857.

The right of nomination was then held by Margaret Powles, who nominated her grandson,

Joseph Lewis, who d. 1866.

On the death of the latter the eldest woman of the family was Catharine John, who nominated her sister's son,

William John Simcoe Kerr, who was Chief until 1875, when the nominator was Sarah Lethbridge, who named

David Lewis, brother of the above Joseph Lewis, and on his death, in 1877, she again exercised the right, and named his brother.

Elias Lewis, the present Chief.

*By Indian custom, descent is traced from the mother,

the children being of the family or totem of their mother and not of their father. On a hereditary chieftainship becoming vacant, the senior woman of the family of the last chief has the right of nomination of the successor, naming by preference her own son or grandson, or failing any such, then the son or grandson of her sister or other near relative.

History of Niagara

Brant
Stewart.

On Prideaux Street at the corner of Regent Street was the residence of Captain Stewart, where it is said Brock had been entertained, and the brick house now standing there belonging to Miss Alma was built by his son, Alexander Stewart, also a lawyer. The father had belonged to the Law Society formed in 1797.

Among the names of early Niagara Masons are many noted people - - - - - - . Alexander Stewart, a member of the Law Society of 1797 was a captain in the Royal American Dragoons.

The Law Society of Upper Canada met on the 17th July, 1797, at Wilson's Hotel, Newark, in obedience to an Act passed in Parliament. Those present were Alexander Stewart. . . . . Alexander Stewart was the father of another lawyer, Alexander Stewart, who is remembered by many. At the family residence, corner Regent and Prideaux Streets, General Brock, it is said, was often entertained

The Russell Papers

Brant
Stewart

1797 Dec. 15. Letter Joseph Brant to D. W. Smith

Respecting Mr. Stewart's[x] letters re ratification of sale of lands by Mississaugas for the benefit of the Five Nations.

[x] Alexander Stewart of Niagara, a barrister, whose wife was a daughter of Molly Brant. He was appointed on the trustees for the Six Nations on the sale of their lands. (see weddings of Niagara -- next page).

1797 Newark 4th Octr. Jos. Brant to Peter Russell, Esq.

Stating that he has been given Power of Attorney by the Five Nations. He ~~wishes~~ wishes, with their request, "that the Honble David W. Smith, be one of the Officers of His Majy's Government be joined with Alexander Stewart, Esq., and Mr. John Ferguson and considered as persons to whom & in whose names use with the necessary securities to be taken".

1797 Dec. 17 Jos. Brant to Peter Russell.

"I learnt from Mr. Stewart that the residence of one of the Trustees Mr. Ferguson out of the Home District rendered it impossible to close the business legally. Names Capt. Claus in his stead.

1798 20 Feb. Peter Russell to the Duke of Portland.

Alexander Stewart, Esqr., Barrister-at-Law, involved in sale of 352,707 acres by 5 Nations.

1798 13 Apr. at meeting of the Principal Chiefs & others of the Mississagues & 5 Nations at Mohawk Village on the Grand River — signed by Alexr. Stewart.

Weddings, Niagara

1795, June 9 Andrew Templeton, bach., & Mary Johnston, spinr.
1796, Dec. 7 Alexander Stewart, br., & Jemima Johnson, spr.
1799, July 8 John Johnston, br., & Margaret Anderson, spr.
1800, Aug. 17 John Johnson Lafferty, br., & Mary Johnson, spr.
1831 Apr. 11 Joseph Delusantes, br., & Eliza Johnson, spr
Oct. 5 Johnson Clench (Niagara) br., & Eliza Whistler (dau. of Major Whistler, U.S. Army) spr
Son of Ralph Clench, of Butler's Rangers, who was afterwards Judge Clench; fought also at Queenston Heights.

Burials, Niagara

1797, Sept. 27 E. Clench, an infant dauc. of Ralfe
1798 Aug. 30 Mr. Johnson, a stranger.
1801 Oct. 28 Miss Nancy Johnson, from Capt. Claus's.
1802, Apr. 29 Cut-Nose Johnson, a Mohawk chief.
1824, Nov 29 David Johnson, aged 37 years.

Baptisms, Niagara

~~Apr~~
1793 Apr 12 Jehoiakim Johnson, of Ralph & Elizabeth nee Fat Eric.
1794 Sep 16 —— wife of Henry Johnson
Edward Johnson } of Henry & his wife.
Henry Johnson }
1797 July 30 Ann Kerr Clench } of Ralfe & Elizabeth.
Euretta Johnson Clench }
1800 Apr 27 Priscilla Stuart Clench, of Ralfe & Elizabeth.
May 25 John Sidney Johnson, of John & Margaret.
1801 Feb. 2 John Hazelton Johnson, of John & Margaret
1805 Jan 25 Robert Clench
Benjamin Clench } of Ralfe & Elizabeth.
Eliza Clench }
1809 July 23 John Powell, of John & Isabella.

Anecdotes of Capt Joseph Brant,
Niagara Sept 1778
vol 3
Claus papers

"Three days after he came up & past of the Inds., when Mr Brants sister, having in the Upper Mohawk Town sent on an express to her brother & intelligence that a body of abt 900 rebels were to be & in 12 miles of Fort Stanwix that night to reinforce the garrison, — preparation then was made to oppose them . . . . . .

The memoir concludes here Sept 1778 — W Kirby, Niagara

N.B. Molly Brant, wife of Sir Wm Johnson, and sister adoption of Capt. Joseph Brant, was living at Niagara at the time this narrative was written — She would doubtless be aware of its composition, and probably furnished many of the facts recorded in the MS.

Col. Guy Johnson died at his residence Hay Market London 5 March 1788

Copy of letter from Capt John Deserontio to Col. Claus

Governor Big Flower my elder brother

I received just now Miss Mary Degonwadonti's letter from Niagara (Molly Brant's) she - - - - - - .

?

Lachine Dec 3, 1778

Two against one?

Annals of Niagara. Brant,

by

Kirby

The expedition left Niagara for Cherry Valley Oct. 28 1778. Mrs. Molly Brant, the Indian widow of Sir William Johnson and sister of Joseph Brant, was at that time living in Niagara, and was an eye witness of the setting out of the Indians for the attack on Cherry Valley, which she tells of in a letter to Chief John Deseronto, directed to Montreal, under date Nov. 17, 1778

The letter of Captain John Deseronto is of considerable value as settling a much debated historical question, and as a specimen of Mohawk writing of the 18th century will be acceptable to philologists. I will, for sake of preserving it, insert the original with a translation. It will interest some of the readers of these annals:

Soragh Shotsitsyowanne Rakdsi:

Wagyena. onghwatsi Mis Mari degonwadonti yoghyato Niakara. Waton Eghtsrori ne Koragh onenyonzwaghrongea Oraghgwatiron Dontara. Waton dewakadonzhwes Toniakaronge Dsinigawweanonne Raotyoghqwa Dsinigonne rounese Kannyadaraegghqwa wati Sanonghweraton ni se nok hori nagoyena ne geatho.

.. Nok waton Soragh Ashaekowa sgwagh yathinonwron niyawes Dsi nitthoyerea geatho gayen Rsowea ne oghnyakara agwagh yonwese Dsinihawenhoden ise Kati Rakdsi Eghtsrori anyogh agwagh Rotirigonghiyoghs ne rotinonghsyonni nok wadon onenyongwaruha Enyagwaronge Dsinen hotiyadawea Rotinonghsagjwekon Karightonzegh yehone non tokat 500 Tekonnyawe Kuna-

goro Ronaghtentyon 28th Oct. nonwen 8 nenenta Enza-
nighweadane Karightonze.

Sakayengwaraghdon Rasonwanhatye
Ellis Col. Claus, Montril.
Li, John Oderonhtyon Wakogadon

La Chine Dec. 3, 1778.

Translation of Preceding Letter.

Governor — My Elder Brother:

I received just now Miss Mary Brant's letter from Niagara. She says tell the Governor (the Superintendent of Indian affairs) that we have heard that Oraghqwatir-ton is coming back again. She says I want to hear what happened to his band who were with him on the lake. She thanks you and she says: Governor Oraretowa, I thank him very much for what he did. His word is here at Niagara. His words are very pleasant. You, therefore, brother, tell him that the people of the long house (the Five Nations) are pleased.

She also says: We are now expecting to hear of what will happen to the people of the whole House.

About 500 left here Oct. 20th for Karightongegh (i.e., Cherry Valley)

They said in eight days Karigtonge shall be destroyed. Sakayengwaraghdon is their leader.

To Col. Claus, Montreal.

I. John Deseronhtyon, have written this.

La Chine, Dec. 3, 1778

Molly Brant was one of the most interesting personages of the period of the revolution. She resided chiefly at Niagara during the war. Her influence over the Six Nations was equal to, or greater than, that of her brother Joseph. The Iroquois, always reverencing the counsel and advice of the women of their tribe, paid the greatest deference to Miss Molly, as she was familiarly called. A letter of Colonel Daniel Claus, who was her step-son, is worth preserving here, as giving an interesting account of her. The letter is addressed to Governor Haldimand:

(See photostatic copy on file).

After his sister, Molly Brant, the chief Joseph Brant was the leading spirit in the Five Nations. - - -

Note:

Mrs. Molly Brant, the sister of Joseph Brant, was believed by the Indians to have been the wife of Sir William Johnson. The British capitalized her influence over the tribes by giving her a pension for her good offices in keeping her people loyal. - - -

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From the account books of Capt. Daniel Servos.

In 1790, Mrs. Molly Johnson, widow of Sir William Johnson, is charged for 20 bush. corn and 300 cwt. of flour — paid by Robert Kerr.

Members of Land Board, Niagara, June 24, 1791.

John McNabb.

Men prominent in Niagara in the "Hungry Year."

Col. Guy Johnson, whose second wife was Miss Powell, sister of Col. Wm. Powell, a U. E. Loyalist of Fort Erie.

A prominent physician and magistrate was Dr. John Kerr, a scion of the Scottish Dukes of Roxburgh. He married Miss Brant, a daughter of the chief Joseph Brant.

The Clenches were a numerous family of Loyalists, the chief of whom was Ralf Clench, afterwards Judge of the King's Bench

The following ladies were prominent in Niagara Society from 1792 to 1850, and their names are recorded as the belles of the day: –

2 Miss Kerrs.
3 " Clenches
2 " Brants
2 " Stuarts

others

The above ladies were in time the progenitors of hundreds of families now existing in the Niagara District, and scattered, all over the Province of Ontario.

Memoir of Capt. Jos. Brant 1872 Brant,

Q.L. E.99.M.8 B.8.P.

He was the youngest son of a distinguished Mohawk Chief, mentioned in various records and traditions, under the English or German name of "Nicholas Brant," between whom and Sir William Johnson it is said a close intimacy subsisted. Three sons of "Nicholas Brant" accompanied the expedition against Crown Point in 1755, which was commanded by Gen. Wm. Johnson. Joseph was the younger of the three, and could not have been over 13 or 14 years of age at that time

- — — — — — .

... On the death of Lady Johnson, Sir William took to his home "Miss Molly," as she was called, the daughter of his distinguished friend "Nicholas Brant," sister of Joseph Brant, as his wife, which proved to be a judicious choice and a happy union. This circumstance contributed greatly to the advancement of her young brother, who resided with the family of Sir William, and he was appointed to office by him in the Indian Department.

- - - - - - - - - Joseph Brant was married quite young, probably about 1761. His first wife was the daughter of a Chief of the Senecas. By her he had two children, a son and a daughter. On the death of this wife, which occurred about 1771 or 2, he resumed his studies under Rev. Dr. Stewart at Fort Hunter, who was then engaged in a revision of the translation of the Prayer Book and portions of the Scriptures into the Mohawk language, in which Joseph was of great assistance to

him. It is stated that having this opinion with the Rev. Dr. Stewart, Brant applied to the Dr. to marry him to the sister of his deceased wife; but the service was declined on account of the "forbidden relationship." But the ceremony was subsequently performed by a less scrupulous German Lutheran.

- - - - - -

The next we hear of Brant is at the head of three hundred warriors at Oswego, 1777, to join the expedition of Gen. St. Leger against Fort Stanwix. The Indians under Brant met with a severe loss in an engagement; and on their way home, committed some depredations upon the Oneidas, whom they considered rebels for their refusal to join the expedition. In retaliation, the Oneidas plundered Brant's sister, "Molly Brant," who resided with her family at the Upper Mohawk Town, together with others of the Mohawks who accompanied Brant in this expedition.

"Molly Brant" and her family fled to the Onondagas, the council-place of the Six Nations, and laid her grievances before that body. The information given to Gen. St. Leger of the approach of the reinforcements of the rebels under Gen. Herkimer was through the instrumentality of "Molly Brant," and led to the surprise and almost defeat of the entire party under Gen. Herkimer. Capt Brant - - - - -

See next page.

Appendix

The following is an extract from the history of Schoharie County, page 220

- - - - - - - - - - - -

The following relating to an interview between Gen. Herkimer and Brant is obtained from the venerable Joseph Wagner, of Fort Plain. He states that at the first meeting of Gen. Herkimer with Brant, the latter was attended by three other Chiefs, William Johnson, a son of Sir William Johnson by Molly Brant, which son was killed at the battle of Oriskany the same year.

Appendix.

Extract from a book entitled: "Travels in the interior of the uninhabited parts of North America, in the years 1791 and 1792. Illustrated with copper-plates by Alex. Campbell, Captain 42nd Regiment, Edinburgh. Printed for the author and sold by John Guthrie, No. 2 Nicholson St., Edinburgh.

"From Niagara to Grand River.

Near the village of New Johnstone is the seat of the late Sir William Johnstone, Baronet, of whom the inhabitants speak to this day with the highest gratitude and respect. He died a year or two before the breaking out of the war. He was a man of unbounded power in this country. Affability and generosity were his distinguishing qualities. He had a large property in land, and was to the

Indians as well as to the Scotch inhabitants a father and a friend. To him they looked up for relief in all their distress and wants. He kept a squaw, now called old Miss Molly, sister to the famous Capt. Joseph Brant, by whom he had several children, male and female, now in life; to each of whom he bequeathed at his death 1500 pounds, besides leaving a large sum to the mother who now lives at Niagara.

"It is said the sons are somewhat wild and savor a little of the Indian; but that the daughters have the mild dispositions and manners of the Europeans. One of them is well married. I have often been in her house and been very genteelly entertained. She is the best dancer I think I have ever seen perform. Her husband is a particular friend and countryman of my own, is Surgeon to the Indian Department in the District of Nassa, with a salary of about 200 pounds a year from the Government. To cross the breed of any species of creatures is deemed an advantage, but I am convinced it can be to none more than the human species. I do not remember to have seen an instance where a white-man and an Indian woman did not produce handsome children. Thousands of examples of this kind might be given. The famous and handsome Capt. David, and the present Mr. Brant afford striking instances of this kind and of whom I have spoken in another place.

War Cut of Niagara

Brant

Swiggett.

Robert Chambers' Maid-at-Arms. has in the summer of 1777 Magdalen Brant at a social meeting at Johnstown also Magdalen Brant and Lyn Morton in "Cherry-Mead," danced naked before the warriors

(Note: she was then only 14, having been born May 13, 1763

Papers & Records
v. XIX
Ont. Hist. Society

Molly Brant

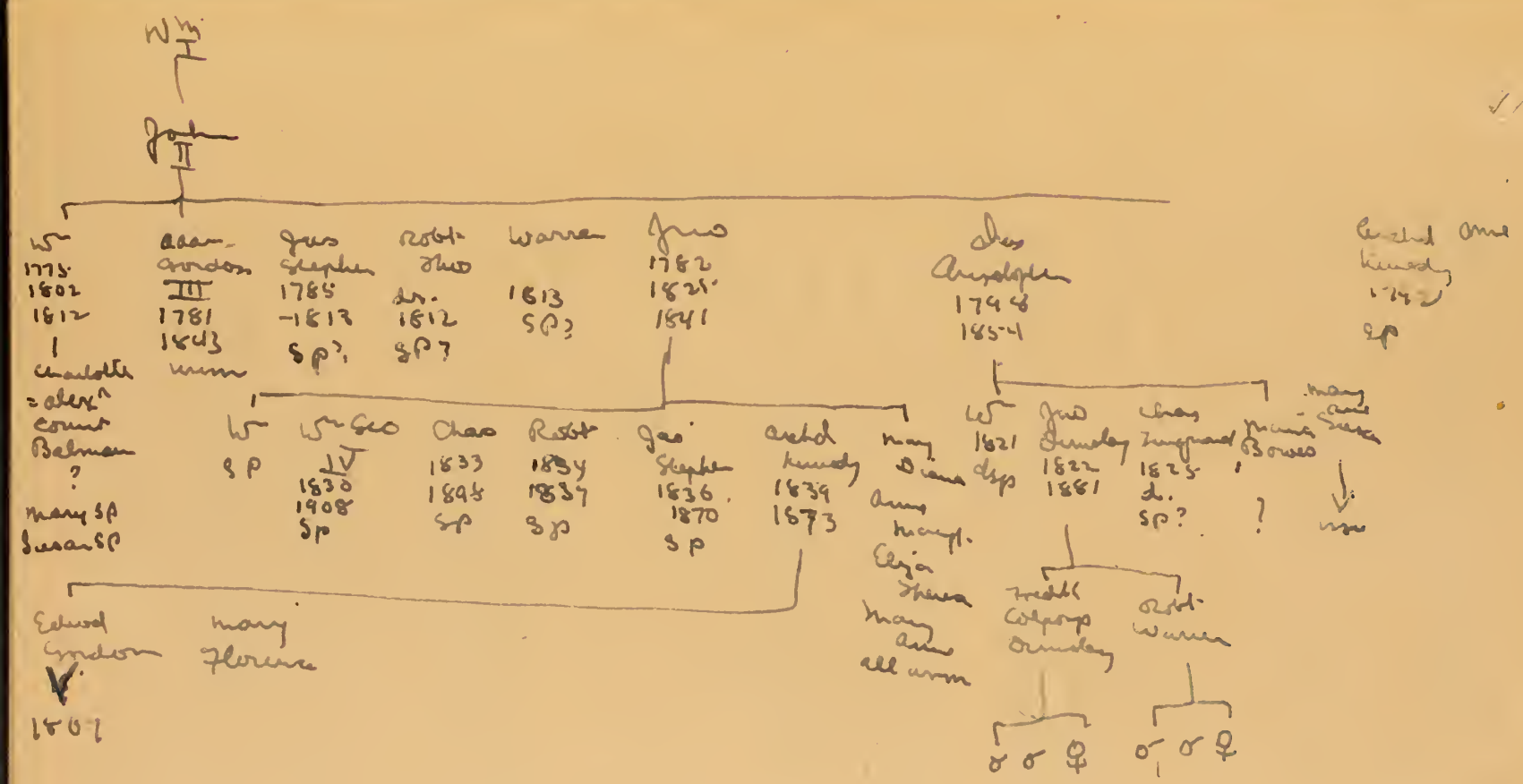
Was Molly Brant Married?

by Hon. Wm. R. Riddell LLD., F R S C, etc.

— — — — — — .

The main facts of Sir William Johnson's life are wholly beyond dispute. Born in Ireland, in 1715, he came to the continent toward the end of 1737, and arrived in the Mohawk Valley Region in the following spring; he married in 1739, Katherine Weisenberg who in the next five years bore him three children. She died in 1745, and

SHL
3


Wm
John II
Wm 1775 1802 1812 Charlotte = alex^r count Belmen ? Mary SP Susan SP
Adam Gordon III 1781 1843 unm
Jas Stephen 1785 -1813 SP?
Robt Thos d. 1812 SP?
Warren 1813 SP?
Jno 1782 1821 1841
Chas Christopher 1794 1854
Archd Gordon Kennedy 1792 SP
Wm SP
Wm Geo IV 1830 1908 SP
Chas 1833 1845 SP
Robt 1834 1837 SP
Jas Stephen 1836 1870 SP
Archd Kennedy 1839 1873
Mary Diana
Ann Maria
Eliza Thera
Mary Ann
all unm
Edwd Gordon V 1867
Mary Florence
Wm 1821 disp
Jno Dundas 1822 1881
Chas Lingard 1825 d. SP?
Maria Bowes ?
Mary Ann Susan
unm
Fredk Colpoys Dundas
Robt Warren
♂ ♂ ♀
♂ ♂ ♀

Elizabeth Johnson.

26 Nov., 1783, at Carleton Id. with mother, aet. 20

Dr. Robt. Kerr m. a sister of Capt. Brant--Med. Prof. in U. C.
do died Mar., 1824, aged 60. do
Elizabeth, Mrs. Robt. Kerr, d. 24 Jan., 1794 aet. 32
from tombstone Hist. of Niagara
Elizabeth, wife of Robt. Kerr, d. 25 Jan., 1794, a dau. of Sir Wm. Johnson & Molly Brant. from newspaper. Hist of Niagara.
Elizabeth, dau. of Molly Brant, m. Dr. Robt. Kerr. Notes in Simcoe Diary.

Dr. Kerr an inhabitant of Kingston in 1785. Archives Dept.

Dr. Kerr, 1 0 0 0 0 0 6 Oct., 1784, Muster of Pp. No. 3 (Cataraqui).

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Wm J. & molly, m. Dr. Kerr
Two Great Colonial Magnates--
Macdonell, U.E.L. Trans.
Dr. Kerr prays for lands in right of wife, dau. of U.E.L.
1796, 13 July. Petitions for lands--Ont. Archs.
Dr. Kerr has 5 children in 1797. do

1798, 24 Apr. Agnes and Wm. Johnson Kerr pray for lots in Newark.
Will be considered when of age. Petitions for lds. Ont. Archs.
Elizabeth Kerr, dau of Sir Wm. J. & Molly Brant.
Memoirs of Col. John Clark. O.H.S. P. & R. v. 7.
Mrs. Kerr a niece, not a daughter of Molly.
Parish Register of St. George's, Kingston.
Mary Margaret Kerr marr. 30 Mar., 1809
Anne Agnes " " 3 Oct., 1816.
R. J. " " 18 Mar., 1820
M. Kerr, wife of Robt. Kerr, d. 25 Jan., 1794.
Parish Register, St. Mark's, Niagara.

Eliz'th Fraser m Timothy Thompson, 6 Feb., 1791
Her dau. m. John G. Clute
Casey Scrap Book. L.& A. P. & R.
John & Magdalen Ferguson sponsors for Magdalen Johnson dau. of John G. & Jane Clute, bp. 15 Sep., 1810 Par. Reg., Kingston
John G. Clute & Jean Fraser m. Fred'ksburgh 2 Aug. 1807
McDowall Register
Jane, dau. of Wm & Elizabeth Fraser bp. 7 Apr., 1788.
Langhorn Register.
John Ferguson wit. marr. of Eliz'th Fraser & Timothy Thompson, 6 Feb 1791
Langhorn Register.
Molly Brant by Sir Wm. J. had several children, three of whom afterwards marr. Colonels in the Army. Draper MSS, mentioned in "Was Molly Brant Married?" O.H.S. P. & R., v. XIX.
Sir Wm. J., after the death of his forst wife, took Caroline, dau. of chief Abraham, & had by her 3 ch. She d. 1753 at birth of last. A. C. Buell, Sir Wm J.

Elizabeth Johnson (cont'd).

Elizabeth Thompson suit agst Reaford & Sheriff for 1.1.0. It appears that she authorized Mr. Farley to collect this sum.
Court Records 24 July, 1790.

David A. Clute died 6 Mar., 1906. Obit. states "son of Col. Clute, grandson of Col. Thompson, also nephew of Sir John Johnson, of Kingston. Nap. paper.

Magdalen J. & Margaret Clute died Feb., 1901, Obit. states "daughters of Maj. John G. Clute and their mother, a stepdaughter of the. Ensign Timothy Thompson and granddaughters of Sir Johnson." Nap. Paper.

Peter
b
s.p.

m = Wm Jackson =
of T Thompson
b. 1762
d 1841 Jan 1

Elizabeth
b 1763 circ

Magdalen
b May 10
1763
m 1791
Jno Ferguson
d. 19 Jan 1818
?
John W.
b 1771
d 24.1.1794 ae 32

Margaret
b 1767
bp 1792.7
1806
=
Geo Farley
|
Geo
admit 1832
bp 9 Oct 1794
= Robert Kerr

Mary
V M

George
large
family

Susan
b 1772
m 5 June 1793
Evs. Lemoine
d 29 Dec 1795
|
Edwd Wm
bp 30 Mar 1793
bm 27 Oct 1795

Evs. Lemoine
committed
suicide in
Kingston 1796

Anne
b 1772 d
m
Hugh Park
b 21 1767
d 28.1.1841

Mary
bp
21.11.02

Margt-Ann
bp 24.12.04
Margt
b 1811
d 1831

Jane
b. 1804
d 28.8.63
= Colin
Miller

Jane
bp 7 Apr 1788
=
John G Clute
|
Magdalen
Johnson
bp Sept 5 1810

Anne
m 24.3.01
James
McNabb

—
Simons

Hannah 85
Sophia 87
Walter 89
Mary Margt 91
Robt Jas 93

Archives of Ontario
Petitions for Lands.

Brant
Johnson.

1797. 20th July
George Johnson. Praying for additional lands. No grounds for recommending for more than petitioner has received.
Ann Johnson. Praying for lands as a loyalist. Recommended for 200 acres as a U.E. Loyalist.

1797. 31st July.
John Ferguson, in behalf of his wife and of George and Anne Johnson. Praying for additional lands as loyalists. The matter of this petition was very fully considered on the former occasion.

Archives of Ontario.
Petitions for Land.

Brant
Kerr
1

1791, 8th June
Appointment of Land Boards
Nassau
Robert Kerr.

1793, 16th April
see Ferguson, John.

1795, 26th June
The following petitions were read for lots in the Town of Newark, and granted:
Dr. Kerr, for lot No. 21

1795, 27th June.
Dr Robert Kerr: Praying for 1000 acres of land in Burlington Bay not having taken up his lands as a reduced officer. Granted

1794, 14th June
Robert Kerr: States that he had been at some trouble and expense in getting a tract of land surveyed in 1790, and that afterwards he obtained a grant of near 1000 acres of land on the north side of bay. He prays that the same may be confirmed to him., Ordered that the prayer of this petition cannot be granted.

1796, 13th July.
Robert Kerr. Stating that he has received 2200 acres of land for himself, his wife and five children, and praying for 450 in addition. It does not appear that the petitioner has claim to more lands than 2200 acres in right of himself and Mrs. Kerr, the daughter of a loyalist.

1797, 25th February
Robert Kerr. Praying for family lands for his children.

87

Petitioner's children will receive land when they come of age.

1797, 7th March
Robert Kerr, Esq. Praying for family lands. Ordered 200 acres family lands if not granted before.

1797, 31st March
Robert Kerr, Esq. Praying for lands for his children. Ordered, in consideration of the petitioner being one of the oldest magistrates in this district and having been a member of the late Land Board, that 400 acres be appropriated to each of his five children, viz., Nancy, Kerr, W. Johnson Kerr, Walter Kerr, Mary Margaret Kerr and Robert Joseph Kerr.

1798, 24th April.
Agnes Kerr. Praying for a town lot in Newark. A town lot will be given to the petitioner when of age upon her application.

Robert Kerr
See Ferguson

Robert Kerr. Praying that the King's deed may issue for the lands appropriated to his five children on the 31st March, 1797. The application being premature is not to be complied with.

William Johnson Kerr. Praying for a town lot in the town of Newark. A town lot will be given to the petitioner when of age upon his application.

Archives of Ontario. Brant
Petitions of lands. LeMoine

1794. 27th May.

Ensign Henry de Moine: Prays his memorial praying for a grant of lands equivalent to that allowed to officers of equal rank in his Majesty's late 54th Regt. Granted to the extent allowed to officers of his rank.

85

Memoirs of Col John Clark — Brant

O.H.S. P. & R. v 7.

The late Colonel Joseph Brant was their principal chief or sachem. The Mohawks have been a noble race. Sir William Johnson's second family was by a sister of Joseph Brant's, named Miss Molly, who followed the Six Nations into Canada, the family being endowed with some patrimony from their father's estate, Johnson Castle, on the Mohawk River, in the United States, in addition to large grants of lands from the Government of Canada.

The ladies soon obtained respectable husbands: Capt. Farley, of the 60th Regiment; Lieut. Lemoine, of the 24th Regiment; John Ferguson, Esq., Indian Stores; Capt. Earle, of the Provincial Navy; Dr. Kerr, an eminent Surgeon. These five daughters all dressed in the costume of the white ladies, and were tolerably well educated.

Miss Molly died at her daughter's, Mrs. Ferguson, of Kingston, 1805. (sic)

Archives of Ontario

Brant Farley.

Court Records

1789	6 July	member of jury?
1790	27 March	" " "
"	1 July	arrested & to appear 1 Sept.
"	16 Sept	adjourned on request of plaintiff
"	24 "	David Ross appears for defendant (Farley)
"	27 "	Farley wins case.
"	28 "	"

Court of Common Pleas

1790 24 July Farley authorized by Elizabeth Thomson to receive money for her.

83

Canniff.

We have spoken of the intimacy that existed between the Mohawks and Sir William Johnson, the Colonial Agent of England. This, be it remembered, was more than a hundred years ago, and great changes have taken place in the opinion of many with regard to certain irregularities of society. We cannot excuse the conduct of Sir William, when he had lost his European wife, in taking a sister of Brant, Miss Molly, without the form of matrimonial alliance; but we must concede every allowance for the times in which he lived. But while grave doubt may rest upon the moral principle displayed by him, we see no just reason to reflect in any way upon the Indian female. Miss Molly took up her abode with Sir William, and lived with him as a faithful spouse until he died. However, this must not be regarded as indicating depravity on the part of the simple-minded native. It must be remembered that the Indian's mode of ~~life~~ marrying consists of but little more than the young squaw leaving the father's wigwam, and repairing to that of her future husband, and there is no reason to doubt that Miss Molly was ever other than a virtuous woman. And this belief is corroborated by the fact that four daughters, the issue of this alliance, were most respectably married.

Dr. Robert Kerr.

The following testimonials give interesting information of the events at that time, apart from the particulars respecting Dr. Kerr:

"Montreal, June 3rd, 1787.

"I do certify that Mr. Kerr, Surgeon to Sir John Johnson's 2nd Battalion from the time of its being raised to that of its being disbanded, discharged his duty with the greatest zeal in the line of his profession, and that the Service is much indebted to him, not only for his care and attention to the sick of that regiment, but to those of a variety of other corps, also Loyalists and Indians, at the posts of Carlton Island, Oswego, and Cataraqui, where he served for four years under my command.

"John Ross,
"Major 34th Regt."

"Carlton Island, May 10th,
1787.

"Dear Sir,--Being now on the eve of quitting the charge I had over the Loyalists in this district, I cannot in justice to your merit, before that event takes place, but thank you for your great care and attention to all ranks of those people where your assistance was necessary, and I hope for the good of the settlement that Government will give you every encouragement necessary to induce you to remain with them, as the knowledge you have of the people and country renders you much fitter for that service than any other person of your profession, even of equal abilities. That prosperity may attend your endeavours and you may live long to watch over the health of your people is the warmest wish of

"Dear Sir, etc.,
(Signed) Neil McLean,
D. Inspector of Loyalists.

To Mr. Robert Kerr,
"Surgeon to the Loyalists in the District of Cataraqui."

(Neil McLean was the father of Archibald McLean, Chief Justice of Upper Canada. He acted a conspicuous part in repelling the invaders on the St. Lawrence in the war of 1812. He was in command of the Stormont Militia at Chrysler's Farm.)

The exact time at which Dr. Kerr came to Newark to settle is uncertain; not unlikely he obtained the appointment of Surgeon to the Indian Department soon after he ceased to be acting hospital mate at Cataraqui in 1788. It has been recorded on a previous page that he was at Newark in the beginning of 1797, practising inoculation for the small-pox, but a traveller mentions his name as living at Newark in 1792. He did not give all his time to the work

of the Department, but engaged in private practice, but likely he ,from time to time, visited distant Indian posts. He acquired the reputation of being an "eminent surgeon."

His connection with the Indian Department continued for many years. Gourlay speaks of him in 1817 as "Surgeon to the Indian Department of Upper Canada at Fort George." In 1823, he is mentioned as on the "Military Staff, Indian Department, Niagara," and as on the "Militia General Staff." That he took an active part in medical matters during the war of 1812 is certain. In the programme of the funeral procession of General Brock, October 16, 1812, he was allotted a conspicuous place. He became a member of the Medical Board in 1823, but his name appears but twice as present.

Dr. Kerr occupied a good many public positions. He was appointed a Public School Trustee by the Lieutenant-Governor in 1807, and again in 1822-23. He was Principal of the Surrogate Court for Niagara.

In 1806, he was one of five appointed to be magistrates at Niagara. In this judicial capacity Dr. Kerr was well known; no one found fault with his decisions; but it was thought he was too fond of sport, especially boxing, and he was familiarly called the "boxing magistrate." He was a prominent Mason, and in 1823, he is mentioned as "Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the United Fraternity of Free Masons." he drew a large quantity of land. Dr. Kerr married a sister of Captain Brant. Had children, three or four sons and two daughters, all remarkably handsome. We find record, October 3, 1816, that Robert Gillespie, of Montreal, was married to Anna Agnes Kerr, at St. Marks. The youngest (Mary Margaret) married the Hon. Thomas Clark, Simcoe Kerr became Chief of the Mohawk nation. Was a lawyer, and practised in Hamilton.

"Died, March, 1824, Robert Kerr, aged sixty years, Surgeon in the Indian Department."

Baptisms, Niagara.
by Rev. Robert Addison

1792, July 9 John McNabb, of Colin + Elizabeth
1794 Mar 22 Maria " " + Eliza
Sep. 28 John " John + Isabella
1796 May 10 Elizth Jane " " "
1797 Aug. 9 Ellin " " "
1798 Mar 4 Ellin " Colin + Eliza.
1799 June 24 Allen Napier " Allen + ___ from York
1799 Dec 20 Alexander " John + Isabella
1801 Jan 13 James Duncan " " "
1815 May 21 John McNabb sponsor.

Weddings at Niagara

1797 Oct 12 Cuff Williams + Ann, Negroes from Mr. C. McNabb
1815 Apr. 20 George Phillpotts (Lieut R. Engineers) bach., + Miss Maria McNabb, spinster

Burials Niagara

1785 Sept — Robert McNabb, of Allen, an infant.
1799 Aug. 14 A poor stranger from Mr McNabbs.
1808, Oct. 30 John McNabb Esq.
1810 Apr 10 Colin McNabb, sen., Esq.
1820, Nov 13 Ensign Colin McNabb.

Genealogy of the Johnson Family.

Sir William Johnson Papers.
Vol. 1.

The lineage of Sir William Johnson is as follows:

Thomas McShane the son of John O'Neill (said to have descended from the Royal (Irish) family of Dungannon, County Tyrone), married Frances, daughter of Thomas Fay, of Derrynagare, Westmeath, Ireland. They had a son

William McShane (anglicised to William Johnson) who married Anna, the daughter of James Fitz Simmons of Tullynally, Westmeath (The O'Neill line of descent only begins to appear in the works on heraldry of the twentieth century, but on February 12, 1774, Peter Warren Johnson had registered this pedigree in the Office of Arms of Dublin Castle and was allowed to use the arms of the O'Neills of Tyrone. It does not appear in the 1842 edition of Burke and first makes its appearance in the 1912 edition of that work. In The Baronetage of England by E. Kimber and R. Johnson, London, 1771, for example, it is stated only, "that Sir William Johnson is descended from a good family in the kingdom of Ireland (111, p. 142)." One does not necessarily preclude the other, of course, but it is a problem for genealogists.) They had a son,

Christopher Johnson, who removed to Smithtown, County Meath, and was married to Anne, daughter of Michael Warren, of Warrenstown, County Meath, and sister of Vice Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K. B., who was patron and backer of Sir William in America, and who gained a reputation in the Louisburg expedition in 1845. To Christopher (died 1763) and Anne Johnson (died January 26, 1744) were born,

William, the subject of this sketch,

Peter Warren Johnson, of Damartown, County Meath (In the Johnson Papers he is known as Warren only. In the same papers there is also mention of the son named John. In his will Johnson mentions four sisters by their married names: Dease; Sterling (Bridget); Plunket (Frances); and Fitzsimons (Ellis). There was another sister Mrs. Farrell who died before Johnson. On these collaterals see New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, October, 1918, p. 389).

John, of Warrensburg, County Meath, and

Five daughters

----- (Mrs. Dease).
Bridget (Mrs. Sterling).
Frances (Mrs. Plunket).
Ellis (Mrs. Fitzsimons).
----- (Mrs. Farrell).

Sir William Johnson, 1st baronet, was born in 1715, at Smithtown (Smithstown), County Meath, Ireland, and subsequently was taken by his maternal uncle, Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K. B., to North America (in 1737, or 1738, early spring), where he rose to the rank of major general of the provincial militia, April 16, 1755, and distinguished himself as a military commander during the French and Indian War (1754-63), and as a negotiator with Indian tribes. He was created a baronet November 27, 1755. In 1756 he received his commission as "Colonel, Agent and Sole Superintendent of all the affairs of the Six

Nations and other Northern Indians," with no subordination but to the Earl of Loudoun. He died July 11, 1774, of chronic malignant dysentery, aged 59, at his seat, Johnson Hall, Tryon county, New York, leaving by Catherine Wisenberg (Weissenberg?) (died 1759) (Burke's Peerage, ed. 1915, says " married 1739, Mary daughter of John de Wissenbergh of Montreal." This is probably not verifiable, as there is considerable uncertainty among Johnson's biographers as to his wife, her name and parentage. In his will he refers to "his beloved wife Catherine" which would seem to settle the name as not being "Mary." Jeptha R. Simms, the historic gossip of the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys, has a great deal of interesting matter on the question, and it is also treated by William L. Stone in his Life and Times of Johnson. For details, see J. R. Simms's Frontiersmen of New York, 1:203-8, and Stone's Johnson, 1:66, 327; 2:490. Edward F. de Lancey, who edited the work written by Thomas Jones, the Tory or Loyalist historian of New York, says she " was a native of Germany whose parents settled on the Mohawk and who died in 1759." He states this on the authority of a writing from Sir John himself, to his daughter Mrs. Bowes, a copy of which in Mrs. Bowes's handwriting was, at that time, in the editor's possession. Jones's History of New York, ed. by Edward Floyd de Lancey, pub. New York Historical Society, 1879, 2:641. O. Turner, however, says she was a redemptionist, who was serving her time with one of his (Sir William's) neighbors. Turner's Phelps & Gorham's Purchase, Rochester, 1852, p. 72.) his wife:

John, his heir, born in 1742, 2nd baronet (see below).

Anne, married to Col. Daniel Claus (died at King's Castle, Cardiff, and was buried in Cardiff church, November 1787), of North America, and died about 1798.

Mary, married to Col. Guy Johnson (Col. Guy Johnson died in March 1788, and his wife Mary died at Oswego a year after her father, July 11, 1775. See de Lancey ed. Jones's History of New York, 2:642-43. Guy Johnson is sometimes designated as the son of Sir William (See Royal Magazine, 1. 759, 1: 167; letter of James F. Cooper, Nov. 6, 1831, in the State Historian's office) but a careful reading of these Papers shows this is not true. He was a kinsman and is usually said to have been his nephew. Sir William's brother John had at least seven sons and Guy may have been one of these.) and had two daughters:

Mary.

Julia.

Sir John Johnson, 2d baronet, of Johnson Hall, Tryon (afterwards Fulton) (Tryon county was changed to "Montgomery" April 2, 1784. Fulton county was taken from Montgomery April 18, 1838. Johnstown, in which the court house, erected by Sir William Johnson in 1772, and Johnson Hall are located, is in Fulton county and is the county seat. At the time of the division a great many of the older records of Tryon county, however, including many relating

to Sir William, Sir John and prominent residents of the valley, were retained by Montgomery county, and are to be found in the Montgomery county clerk's office at Fonda, N. Y.) county, N. Y., finally of Mount Johnson, Montreal; colonel of regiment of horse in the northern district of New York, in 1773; major general of the militia belonging to the same portion of the province after the decease of his father; lieutenant colonel commanding the "Loyal Volunteers" later known as the King's Royal Regiment of New York," otherwise as "The Queen's Loyal New Yorkers," "Sir John Johnson's Regiment," "Sir John's Royal Regiment," "Sir John's Corps," or "Johnson's" or "Queen's Royal Greens:" colonel, British Army, October 21, 1782, brigadier general of the provincial troops, etc., March 14, 1782; superintendent general and inspector general of the Six Nations of Indians and their confederates, of all the Indians inhabiting the province of Quebec and the Frontier, September 16, 1791,. . .; colonel in chief of the six battalions of the militia of the eastern townships of lower Canada. He was knighted at St. James's, London, November 22, 1765. On the death of his father, Sir William, Sir John succeeded to the baronetcy but refused to accept the succession to the former's dignities and offices in connection with the Indians, and they were conferred upon his cousin, Guy Johnson, who exercised them throughout the Revolutionary War, and thus Sir John and Colonel Guy have often been confounded. Sabine says, "Col. Guy Johnson's intemperate zeal for his royal master caused the first affray in that (Tryon) county." Sir John married, June 30, 1773, Mary, daughter of Hon. John Watts, sr., Esq., sometime president of the King's Council of New York, and by her (who died August 7, 1815) he had issue

History of Niagara.

Janet Carmochan.

. . . On August 8th, 1793, "A town meeting was appointed at Newark by the petty sessions of magistrates--Peter Russell, Robert Hamilton, Robert Kerr, William Jarvis, Esqs.--to be held on August 17th, to elect town and parish officers." The first record is dated August 17th, signed William Mollynox, constable; Ralfe Clench, clerk.

We now turn to the graveyards of the town, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ and precedence must be given to that of St. Mark's as being the oldest and, at the sametime, the most interesting and most historic. Here rest peacefully together different nationalities and denominations, for as this was the first burial place it was used by all at least forty years before separate graveyards were provided. The oldest stone, dated 1782, is placed in the east vestibule of the church. Perhaps the next in date is the following, but clear-cut as if done quite lately: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Kerr, wife of Robert Kerr, who departed this life at Niagara, 24th January, 1794, aged 32 years." Mrs. Kerr was a daughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant. Mr. J. R. Robertson paid to have the inscription re-cut.

. . . . At different times there had been a War Dance, which attracted great attention, as the Indians were in full costume of feathers and paint, the dance ending with the frightful war whoop. A ceremonial visit was always paid to the Clench homestead, as the family claims descent from Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant.

In St. Mark's graveyard are buried a daughter, Mrs. R. Kerr, who died in 1794, and Mrs. Ralfe Clench, a grand-daughter of Sir William and the sister of Chief Brant. . . . . .

Obituary Notices.

This does not pretend to cover the obituary notices of all the important people in early times which should be recorded, but merely those found in old papers. Much to be desired are notices of many not here to be found.

These obituary notices, gathered from many sources, are in general quoted exactly, but in a few cases for brevity contractions have been made.

. . . . . .

In a paper of 1794 is recorded the death of Elizabeth. wife of Dr. Kerr, January 25th, 1794, daughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant.

Physicians and Lawyers.

Dr. Kerr may also be called one of the pioneer physicians of the place. The obituary notice in another chapter shows the honor in which he was held.

H

His wife was a daughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant. She died in 1794 and was buried in St. Mark's. Dr. Kerr survived her thirty years and died in Albany. An advertisement in 1824 of his surgical instruments and valuable library shows the time of his departure from Niagara.

"1824. Died at Albany, Robert Kerr, of Niagara, U. C., aged 69. Surgeon in the Indian Department. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens and members of the Legislature. Being Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, the Masonic brethren attended and agreed to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days." York Gazette: Dr. Kerr lived in the hospital from 1822, and at one time on Prideaux Street. He came to Niagara in 1789. His wife was the daughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant, and was buried in St. Mark's, 1794. Albany people spoke of his liberal hospitality, and his uniform kindness to the American army is gratefully remembered by many in Albany. He was for forty-five years surgeon to His Majesty's forces, Indian Department, and Judge of the Surrogate."

. . . . . In 1811, ... In a private journal of General Lincoln, who with Beverley Randolph and Timothy Pickering, Commissioners, came to treat with Indians at Niagara, where they were detained some time, he writes of the ball of the 4th of June, 1793, the King's birthday: "The music and dancing was good, everything was conducted with propriety. What excited the best feelings of the heart was the ease and affection with which the ladies met each other, although there were a number present whose mothers sprang from the aborigines of the country. They appeared as well dressed as the company in general and intermixed with them in a manner which evinced at once the dignity of their own minds and the good sense of others. These ladies possessed great ingenuity and industry and deserve great merit for the education they have received, owing principally to their own industry, as their father, Sir William Johnson, was dead. Their mother was the noted Mohawk princess, Molly Brant, sister of Captain Joseph Brant.

Brant Johnson

St. Geo. Parish Register

George Johnson
Benefactor of Church, 1791, £1.0.0
Sponsor son of Wm Shiff Sep. 2, 1792

Hannah Johnson
= Toussaint Leclage Nov 23, 1810

Magdalen (Helena, Helena) Johnson
= John Ferguson 1791
a dau of Sir Wm Johnson & Mrs. Molly Brant

Margaret-
Sponsor son Jas Robins Apr. 16, 1792
" dau. Henry Cassady Feb 12 1797
" " Thos Cook, Mar 16, 1806
" son Moses Rogers Jul 9, 1809
buried Mar 20, 1802.

Mary
sponsor dau Capt. Hugh Earl Nov 21, 1802

Susan Johnson
Sponsor = Jas Ferguson of son of Wm Johnson Jul 21, 1791

William Johnson
Colonel.
In colonizing business 1793
= Isabella Murray Jul 1, 1807
Buried Dec 2 1805.

Mary Brant
Capt Farley 60th Regt
Lieut Lemoine, 24th Regt
Jas Ferguson, late of Ind. Stores
Capt. Earle, R N.
Dr Kerr, surgeon (his wife is niece, not dau.)
} sons in laws.

Lemoine
Henry + Susan → Edw Wm bap Mar 30 1793
Sp. Edward. Frazer + Ann Johnson.
Henry sp Nov 15, 1795
Edward Wm bur Oct 27 1794
Mrs Susan bur. Dec 29 1795.

Earl
Mary dau Capt Hugh + Ann Earl sp Nov 21 1802
sp Jas Ferguson, Mary Johnson.
Margt Ann dau Hugh + Ann Earl Dec 24 1809
sp Jas + Magdalen Ferguson
Ann Earls = Gabriel Green Aug 5 1806.

Kerr
Robt = colonizing business 1793
Mary Charlotte dau Robt Kerr + Nelly Woods
bp. Jan 25 1801

Ferguson
Jas benefactor St Geo Ch. 1, 2, 3, 4
Ch. W. 1798-9 vestry 1797
Pews 1802-1803
Sp Jul 21, 1791
C Magdalen sp. ch. Wm Baker Jan 22 1797
" " " " John Phillips " 14, 1798
sp. ch Capt Jas. Earl Nov 21, 1802
C Magdalen sp. ch Peter Grant Nov 23, 1806
" " " " Hugh Earl Dec 24, 1809
" " " " Jas Clute Sep 15, 1810
" " " " Jas Bailey Feb 26, 1811
mar Helena Johnson 1791

Johnson.

Magdalen Ferguson dau of Sir Wm Johnson, Baronet
a wife of Jno. Ferguson, Esq., d 19 Jan 1818, aet 54 yr 8 mo 9 dys. (b 1763)

Hugh Earl, Esq., commander in the Provincial Navy, U.C.
a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, d. Kingston 28 Jan., 1841 aged 74

Jane Earl, daugh. Hugh Earl, Esq., & wife of Colin Miller, Esq., of this city, d. 28 Mar 1803 aged 54

The Burying Place of the Children & Grand Children of Sir Wm Johnson

Margaret Andrews, granddaughter of Sir Wm Johnson, Bart., d Oct 21, 1831, aged 21.
——— grandson of " " " " d. July, 1814 aged 18.10.18
Mary or Margaret, daughter of " " " " d. May 10, 1813 aged 41 (b 1772 or 1769)

Andrews (Lt. Bdr)

Elizabeth, widow of Capt Andrews senior naval officer of Lake Ont., petitions for lands, granted 1794

Angelique, daughter of a Commodore who was lost on Lake Ont gr 1200 ac Aug 1795

Colin Andrews, his father " on Lake Ont. & lost his life. gr 1200 ac 1796

Mrs. Elizth Andrews transfers lot in Newark 1797

Jas Givens, for Mrs. Andrews, prays for a lot in York, 1798. Granted.

Commissr Dist of Prov of Ont.

Miss Molly took up her abode with Sir William, & lived with him as a faithful spouse until he died. Four daughters, the issue of this alliance, were most respectably married.

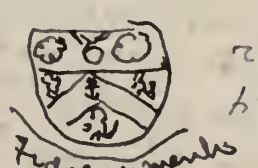
Commodore Jas Andrews was proceeding, some time between 1780 & 1783, as from Niagara to Oswego in the "Ontario" with a detachment of the Kings Own regiment. A storm arose at night, & the vessel was lost with all on board. Col. John Clark, in his memoirs, whose father belonged to the 8th Regt., says this event happened in 1780 or 1781, in which belief he is supported by Mr. Sheehan, a descendant of Capt. Andrews; but other authority has it that the event took place in 1783 - - - - Captain Andrews left a widow, a son & two daughters. The son returned to Scotland, the daughters married & settled in Canada. The Sheehans, Hills, & Givens are descendants of Captain Andrews' daughters, whose husbands had been in the army.

And not for her alone we weep
Her infant twins beside her sleep
Dear their dear relics treasured here
We oft will drop a silent tear
And read their record with a sigh
Till life shall close or memory die

Elizabeth Hagerman w. Christ Alex Hagerman Esq Solicit General of Province & Representative for Town of Kingston.
She d at this place 8th July 1832 ae 33
Sarah Maria Infant dau of same parents d. at age of 3 yrs is also buried here.

Thomas Simpson d 18 Jan 1822 ae 32
Mary dau of Thos & Margaret Simpson d 28 Mar 1814 ae 3.8.0
James son of T. & M. Simpson d July 3 1818 ae 2.2.0

Catharine w. of Michael Small Esq Master Attendant of H.M. dockyard
Hospitable without parade
And charitable & out ostentation
This affectionate woman lived
Blessing & blest with
Peaceful fruit of doing
She died 16 Aug. 1819 in 44th year
Deeply deplored by her disconsolate husband
& sincerely regretted by the friend & acquaintance



Sir Robert Hall
Bart
1772

Peter Daniel d 15 Aug 1826 aet 74
Ann Smith d. Tor 12 April 1846 ae 73
Peter Smith Esq of Kingston d 11 Jan 1813 ae 55 Ex by his James.
Wm Smith ae 26? d 8 July 1833 or 8
Anne 3rd dau Peter & Anne Smith d 7 Apr. 1803 or 5 ae 1 yr
Anne Smith 4th dau Peter & Anne Smith d 14 May 1825 ae 20

Mary Washburn w. Daniel Washburn Esq d Dec 28, 1817 ae 22 & was bur here
Her infant twins Daniel & Mary lie buried by her side

"When fancy taste & amusement
And youth & beauty
When to moral point
And love & virtue rule the mind
The treasures we so highly prize
We scarcely can it to the skies
But Mary has resigned her breath
Beloved in life & mourned in death

Mary Ann Smith d 17 Jan 1837 ae 4 yrs

Elizabeth Thompson d 23 Sept 1833 aet 43
Mrs Elizabeth Thompson
Elizabeth d 11 Sept 1834 ae 16 mo
Mary Ann 30 Aug 1835 ae 1 year
Mary Richard 5 July 1826 ae 4 mo
Elizabeth Wilson 1830 ae 2 m
Reginald Adam b Nov 1833 5 yrs
Hugh Christopher 17 Sept 1834 ae 4 mo

Mary Ann Smith d 21 Oct 1831 ae 21
Charles Sir J. Grant d July 1814 ae 18.0.18
Mary Ann Grant d 10 May 1830 ae 4 1/2

Mary Ann Smith w. of Dr Jas Smith
Mary Ann Smith d 22 Sept 1720 d Kingston 22 Sept 1820
Richard Hamilton Smith son of Jas Hamilton Smith b. 11 Sept 1794
Mary Ann Smith d. 1820 ae 56
Mary Ann Smith w. of Jas Smith d. 10 Mar 1820 ae 56
Mary Ann dau of Jas & Mary Ann Smith d. 10 Sept 1820 ae 5 mo
Elizabeth dau of Jas & Mary Ann Smith d. 10 Sept 1820 ae 5 mo

Andrews

Margt A. gr.dau Sir W Johnson d Oct 21/31 æ 21

——— " son " " " d Jul/14 æ 16 · 10 · 18

Mary Margt dau " " " d Mar 10/13 æ 41?
b 1772?

Capt Andrews, Sam Navy Off L. Ont d by 1794

Elizth, his widow, petitions for Land granted. 1794

Angelique, dau. a Commodore who was lost on L Ont
Gr. 1200 ac. Aug 1795

Colin Andrews. his father com a Lot & lost life.
Gr 1200 ac 1796

Mrs Elizth Andrews Township Lot i Newark 1797

Jas Stevens for Mrs Andrews pay Lot i York 1798 granted

Peter = Anne
1752-1820 1773-1846

Peter James Anne Anne Wm
1788-1843 1802-1803 1805-20 1807-1833

Wm Andrews = 1739 Mary Underwood, dau of Cyrus
Dolbe or Mathews, by whom he had a son
Jeffery & 2 dau Anne = Ira Donald Chase
Mary. Cyrus Jeffery.

Jno Wd Jeffery.
Ira was left a young Widow & married
Mr. Nathaniel Andrews. He is said to have
been a Nathaniel Andrews.
Ira & his young children lived in Lincoln County,
on the Grimsby Road, near Thorold.
Mrs Andrews was a Methodist. Her Mother
was a Jennings & a Methodist. Her Father
was a Jno Jennings, Methodist Minister.
Ira's Father was Jno Jennings Andrews
of Stamford Township Lincoln County.
He was a Loyalist. Ira's Father was
killed during the Revolutionary War.
Ira was also a Methodist Minister.

1772?-1813

— 8 Mary Andrews
1795-1814 1810-31

Elizabeth Andrews
Ira b 1753 Conn.
Probably married his cousin
Ann Jennings

Johnson

Public Archives.

1832 A letter of Geo. Farley relative to claim of his mother to a small property adjoining Kingston. As she is a daughter of Sir William Johnson, Bart., Colonial Secretary desires favourable consideration of her claim.

1839 - A memorial of Mrs. M. Farley re lands which she has surrendered for military purposes (near Kingston)

1840 - A petition of Margaret Farley ~~dated to~~ re lands — bought from Mrs Magdalen Ferguson.

1826 - Regret at inability to sanction grant of half-pay to Wm. J. Kerr, formerly captain in Indian Department, while acknowledging his zealous & gallant services.

1827 - Application of W. J. Kerr, late Captain in Indian Department, to be allowed half-pay. Unable to accede to application

1837 - memorial from W. Kerr, late Captain in Indian Department, praying for an order to locate the grant of land to which he is entitled in one of old townships, & requesting that such directions be given on subject as may be consistent with usual practice

1838 - A letter from Mr. W. J. Kerr, principal chief of the Six Nations Indians. Queen's appreciation of character & military services of Mr. Kerr and the Six Nations Indians remains undiminished

1821 - Petition for grant of land from Capt. Wm. J. Kerr, a reduced officer of the Indian Department. Cannot grant petition

1821 - Robt (Wm?) Kerr & John Brant re Indian lands on Grand River

Archives Report 1930

p. 66. List of Sir John Johnson's children.

Hav
Cal
is t
He
spit
lett
lea

St Pauls Churchyard. Jul 18/39

However, talk of rebellion came on, and Cartwright, a publican, had perforce to look to the desires of his clientele.
He must have been a man of parts, for, in spite of his spying into the secrets of private letters, he became our first representative on the Ex. Council.

Henry Ihe — ESQ ? CCO ?
who d. Aug 13. 1835 ae 76
mark a perfect man & behold the upright
for a end of that man is peace Ps xxxvii 37

William F Murney Barrister at Law
d 6 June 1832 ae 3 years

Sarah Strange w of Jas Maxwell Strange
dep. 29 June 1830 aet 23. 1. 8.

Sophia Maj. aff wife of Capt. P. V. Wong
14 Regt d May 6 1843?

Thos Deacon 1756-1836 O M S 26th Regt
of Foot (Cameronians) Postmaster of K.
1808-1814

Isabella Deacon d. May 7 1842 ae 76 yrs

Magdalen Ferguson dau of Sir Wm Johnson
Baronet & wife of Jas Ferguson Esq.
d 19 Jan 1818 aet 54. 8. 9. ag 10 63

Hugh Earl Esq commander in a Provincial
Navy of U.C., a nat of Ayrshire Scot.
d at K. 28 Jan. 1841, aet 74

Jane Earl. dau Hugh Earl Esq & wife of
Colin Miller Esq of this city d 28 Mar
1863. aet 54
The burying place of a ch & gd of Sir Wm Johnson

Eleg wife John McCall d 24 Apr 1811 ae 40 yrs
also
Margaret Sooder his dau w. d Sep 8 1844 ae 41

Robert Talbot Esq d Dec 12 1843 ae 65.
a in Wandsworth.
Fully of whose to spent in this town
where his integrity & upright conduct
had procured for him the respect &
esteem of all who knew him. He
died in a fervent hope of a life im-
mortal at peace with all men and by
his family and friends sincerely & deserv-
edly regretted.

Chas Oliver Esq Barrister who fell asleep 28 June
1812 while on a visit to London Eng
his wife sister Sarah wife of
Jas Maxwell Strange Esq d. 20 June 1830
they were born in Kingston 11 May 1807

Col T.S. Lidy CB who d whilst in Comm
of H M 24th Regt of Foot in this Garrison
9 Oct 1835 ae 60
This tomb was erected by a Off. Non Com & Pts
of the above corps as a tribute
of Respect & Esteem for a Gallant
Officer who served his King & Country
for a period of 48? 53? years.

Ann W. of Jas. Forsyth Esq of K
& dau. of Wm & Mary Bell of Cock-
narachie, Aberdeen No Sco. d 1st Aug
1799 in her 23d year.

Wm Robson of Portland Me d. at K.
Mar 12 1851 ae 62

Martha Price w. Thos Henderson
d Aug 28 1851 ae 62 yrs

Eliza w. Saml McGowan Esq
d Nov 2 1840 ae 31
Their dau
Eliza d May 8 1841 ae 0.6.9
Lucinda his w d Sep 4 1845 ae 36
Saml McGowan Esq
d Oct 29 1847 ae 57

Mary Rebecca Mackenzie
d 6th Nov 1846

Thos Markland Esq d Jan 31 1840
ae 83
How lov'd how honoured ones concerns the not
By whom lamented or by whom forgot
This heap of earth alone remains of thee
'Tis all thou art and all that we shall be
Alas my father!
Anna w. of the Hon George H? Markland
d 27 May 1817?

Col. Colley L. L. Foster many years
Ass^t Adj^t General in U.C. d May 7, 1843

Johnson

Sir Wm. Johnson Molly Brant UE
1753

- Magdalen UE
  - b. Apr 10, 1763
  - d. Jan 17, 1818
  - = 1791
  - John Ferguson
  - S.P.?
  - Margaret Ann
    - bp Dec 24 1809
    - d. Oct 21, 1831
    - æ 21
  - Mary
    - bp Nov 21, 1802
  - Jane
    - b 1808
    - d Mar 27, 1863
    - = Colin Miller Esq
- Ann
  - b
  - d
  - = after 1797
  - Hugh Earl
  - b 1766
  - d Jan 27, 1841
- Susan
  - b
  - d Dec 29, 1795
  - = 1791-3
  - Henry Lamoine
  - b
  - d.
  - Edward
    - b Mar 30, 1793
    - d Oct 27, 1794
- Margaret UE.
  - alive in 1838
  - =
  - Capt. Farley
  - George
- Geo UE. Peter
- Elizabeth UE.
  - ?
  - Wm Fraser
  - Elizth
    - b 1762
    - d. Jan 1, 1847
    - John G. Chisholm = Jane
      - Aug 2, 1807
      - bp Apr 7, 1788
      - T. Thompson
        - b 1808
        - d Sep. 23 1829
      - Magdalen Johnson
        - bp Sep 15, 1810
      - Fraser G
        - 1812
        - 1889
  - Robert Kerr
    - a magistrate
    - in 1797
    - his wife a Loyalist
    - Nancy
    - W Johnson
      - not of age in 1798
      - Capt in 2nd. Dept
      - Principal Chief of 6 nations
    - Walter
    - Mary
    - Margt
    - Robt
    - Jos.

Loyalist Claims
Seven Brant Children alive Elizth, Magdalen Geo, Mary Peter

Weisenberg = Sir W = Mary Brant.
= Catherine

- Sir Jno
- = Daul Claus
- = Guy Johnson
- ♂
- Elizth
- Magdalen
- Ann
- Susan
- Margaret
- George
- Peter
- Mary

68

Loyalist Claims.

Montreal, Mar. 3, 1788.

Further Evidence on the Claim of the Children of Mary Brant.

Wits. Sir John Johnson sworn

Says that Mary Brandt had received Compensation for her own losses.

7 of the Children are now alive. Certain lands were left to them by the Last Will of his father Sir William Johnson.

Elizabeth was to have 700 acres in Harrison's Patent, by the Atlas of the Late Sir William Johnson. He values it at £ 1200 Yorke Cury. Believes that there was considerable Improvets. Understood that there were several tenants on it.

2000 acres in Kingsland. Sir William valued this at 40 sh. Cury. per acre. They claim 20 sh. per acre. He cannot say what is improved of this.

Magdalene's Share:

No. 8--on Anthony's Nose on the Mohawk River. Was sold by Sir William for £ 1,100 Cury. and he took it back. Sir William valued it at £ 1,200. There was very considerable Improvts. on it.

The share of Kingsland was the same as Elizabeth's.

Margaret's Estate. Lots 12 and 25 in Stone Arabia. Believes they were improved. Share of Kingsland the same as the others.

George's--Two Lotts in Sacandago. One of the Lotts was very valuable and was Let. He cannot speak as to rent value.

The other Lot was likewise improved. Cannot speak to that of the north side of Mohawk river 3,000 acres Kingsland as before.

Mary's Estate--2 Lotts in Stone Arabia. Cannot speak to them. In Kingsland as before.

Peter Deceased--Has farm in Stone Arabia. Devised to him by Sir William. Knows it is valued at £ 1,200 York Cury. There was a Stone Mill on it. 200 acres uncultivated near the Mill.

Lot 2 and 3 and (after his mother's death) were improved. 4000 acres in Kingsland as above. 2400 acres a grant from the Indians valued at £ 2,400 Cury.

Jacob Markle sworn

Knows 2 Lotts in Stone Arabia, one of which Sir William Johnson bought it of Nicholas Snell. Thinks he paid £ 500 Cury. for it. Thinks there were more than 100 acres. Sir William Johnson built a mill on it.

100 acres in Stone Arabia, bought of his brother William Markle. 30 or 40 acres were improved. This his Brother paid £ 200 Cury for it.

Wits. Simon Clarke

Says he remembers a farm of Sir William Johnson's near Stone Arabia. There was a Mill on it. It was built by Sir William. It was of stone. The Land was good. 30 acres were cleared. There was a good farm house on it.

P. 247. About 1748, Colonel Johnson (Sir William) contracted an Indian marriage with Miss ~~Molly~~ Mary Brant, "Miss Molly," sister of Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant), and by her had eight children, Peter, Elizabeth, Magdalene, Margaret, George, Mary, Susannah and Anne. Eliz'th married Dr. Robert Kerr, an eminent surgeon, who settled at Niagara. Susannah, as already stated, became the wife of Lieut. Lemoine of the 24th Regt., John Ferguson of the Indian Department, Captain Farley of the 16th Regt., and Capt. Earle of the Provincial Navy. The records of the first Protestant-Church (afterwards St. George's), Kingston, show that on 16th April, 1796, Mary Brant was buried by Rev. Jno Stuart, but no mention is made of the place of burial.

Mrs. Grant in "Memoirs of an American Lady" speaks of Molly and says that Sir Wm. "connected himself with an Indian maiden, the dau. of an Indian sachem, who possessed an uncommonly agreeable person + good understanding; and whether ever formally married to him according to our usage or not, continued to live with him in great union + affection all his life." Col. Johnson, in his private diary, always mentioned Molly kindly. By thus forming an alliance with the family of an influential + powerful chief, Col. Johnson evidently aimed at a more extended influence over the Indians. Nor did the result disappoint him.

In his will, Sir Wm. ordered the remains of his "beloved wife Catherine" to be deposited in his burial-place, + provided most liberally for his "prudent + faithful house-keeper, Mary Brant" and for all her children, whom he calls his "natural children". He divided the remaining part of his money + lands between Col. Claus + Col. Johnson + their wives, his estate at Fort Johnson going to his son, Sir John Johnson.

P. 166 - June 4, 1793 — The King's birthday

In the evening there was quite a splendid ball, about twenty well-dressed & handsome ladies, & about three times that number of gentlemen present. They danced from seven o'clock till eleven, when supper was announced & served in very pretty taste. The music & dancing were good, & everything was conducted with propriety. What excited the best feelings of my heart was the ease and affection with which the ladies met each other, although there were a number present whose mothers sprang from the aborigines of the country. They appeared as well dressed as the company in general, & intermixed with them in a manner which evinced at once the dignity of their own minds, & the good sense of the others. These ladies possessed great ingenuity & industry, & have great merit; for the education they have acquired is owing principally to their own industry, as their father, Sir Wm. Johnson, was dead & the mother retained the manners & dress of her tribe. Governor Simcoe is exceedingly attentive in these public assemblies, & makes it his study to reconcile the inhabitants, who have tasted the pleasure of society, to their present situation in an infant province. He intends the .....

The compliments paid to the daughter of Sir Wm. Johnson were well deserved. Their mother, with whom Sir Wm had contracted an Indian marriage, was Mary Brant, or, as she was familiarly known, "Miss Molly," sister of Chief Joseph Brant.

P. 274 - Fri., Apr. 24th — The Governor has been ill since the 21st of March that I have not left his room since that day. He has had such a cough that some nights he could not lie down, but sat in a chair, total loss of appetite, & such headaches that he could not bear any person but me to walk across the room or speak

bond. There was no medical advice but that of a home doctor who pretended to be an apothecary. The Governor, out of consideration for the convenience of the staff-surgon, had allowed him to remain at Niagara, & his not being made to attend his duty has caused me a great deal of anxiety to see the Governor so ill without having proper attendance. Capt. Brant's sister prescribed a root — it is, I believe, calamus, a genus of palm, one species of which yields a resin called dragon's blood, the root of which is the sweet flag — which really relieved his cough in a very short time.

St. Paul's Churchyard
Kingston

Brant.

32 Outside Macaulay Enclosure
Tablet in Cement Platform to mark the burying-place of the Children and Grandchildren of Sir William Johnson, Bart.

33. Hugh Earl, Esq., Commander in Upper Canada Navy 1765-1841

34. Jane Earl, daughter of Hugh Earl, and wife of Colin Miller, 1809-1863

35. Magdalen Ferguson 1764-1819, Daughter of Sir William Johnson, Bart., and wife of John Ferguson.

41. Margaret Earl 1811-1831 Grand daughter of Sir William Johnson, Bart.

42. A Grandson of Sir William Johnson, Bart, 1793-1811.
Note: Top part of stone is broken off and is missing. Hence no name.

Habitants of the Town of Cataraqui 1785' Brandy

Town Lot No. 22 Mr. Cramoin replacing
26 Comiry. Farquerson
41 Alex. Farquerson
46 Cpt. Johnston
48 Adj. Fraser
68 John Farquarson replacing
69 Willm. Farquerson replaced by
83 John Farquerson replacing
103 Doctor Karn
199 Ensign Thomson

Plan of the Town of Kingston, 1815'
map 1

Hugh Earl – lower 4 lots so. side str. Union betw. King & Wll.
– middle (of 5) lot lower Union (no. side) betw Wellington & Bagot –
– water lot so. side Union St

Ann Earl. – block bounded by Bagot, Johnson and continuation of West Sts.
– Middle (of 5) lot Gore St (no. side) betw. Wellington & Bagot.

John Ferguson – all lots West St betw. King & Wellington (N. side)

George Johnson all lots so. side between
Ridean & Bagot Sts.

Mrs. Brant – all land north of from
shore line to Montreal St. ~~[illegible]~~ & on to Barrie
St except a small portion of Clergy Reserves

62

Brant 2

Map 2 1815

Brant as on map 1 — named for J. & M. Brant. This lot is not numbered

Pittsburg Tp

Lot 17 Mag.ᵗ Ferguson

John Ferguson

Kingston Tp.

Con 5 Lot 15 Mag.ᵗ Ferguson

" 17 " "

" 19 " "

61

Mary Brant (b 1734?)
17· Pension
1791-2 Benefactor of church
1793 July 24 Land in Kingston
1795 May 11 Town lot in Niagara
1796 Apr 16 Burial

John Ferguson
1791 Sponsor Johnson
1791 m. Magdalen Johnson
1791-2 Benefactor of church
1793 Apr 16 applies for shoemaker shop
1795 May 11 Town lot Newark.
1797 applies for journeyman's wages
1797 Working under
1798-9 [illegible]
1800-4 M.P. for Frontenac.
1802-3 Pews No. 54
1802 Nov 21 sp Earl
1806 " 23 Sponsor
1807 Nov 17 Road Commissioner
1809 Dec 24 sponsor Earl
1810 Sep 15 " Clute

1812 - Sale of Sir John Johnsons House

Magdalen Johnson (b 1764)
1791 m. John Ferguson
1797 Jan 22 sponsor
1798 " 14 "
1802 Nov 21 sponsor Earl
1806 Nov 23 " Earl
1809 Dec 24 " Clute
1810 Sep 15 " Clute

George Johnson (b 1779?)
1791-2 Benefactor of church.
1792 Sep 2 Sponsor
~~1806 Nov 23~~ "

Hugh Earl
1798 Jan 21 Sponsor
1797 Mar 31 Granted 1200 ac land.
1802 Nov 21 Bapt. of dau Mary.
1804 Dec 24 " " " Margaret Ann

Ann Earl Johnson (b. 1772)
1793 Mar 30 sponsor Lamoine
1802 Nov 21 Bapt. of dau Mary.
1809 Dec 24 " " Margaret Ann

Mary Johnson (b. 1771)
1802 Nov 21 sp Earl

Geo Farley
1789 Recommended for seat on Leg. Council
1791-2 Benefactor Church.

Susan Johnson Lamoine (b. 1772)
1791 Jul 21 sponsor
1793 Mar 30 baptism son Edwd Wm Lamoine
1795 Oct 27 burial of son " " "
1795 Dec 29 burial

Margaret Johnson (Mrs Farley) (b. 1767)
1792 Apr. 16 sponsor
1797 Feb 26 "
1806 " 16 "
1806 Oct 19 "
1808 July 9 "
1802 Mar 20 burial.

Lamoine Henry
1793 Mar 30 bapt. son Edwd Wm
1795 Nov 15 sponsor
1795 Oct 27 burial of son Edwd Wm
1795 Dec 29 " " wife, Susan

Earl Mary
1802 21 Nov bapt. dau Hugh + Mary Earl

Earl Margaret Ann
1809 Dec 24 Bapt. dau Hugh + Mary Earl

Fraser Mary
1810 Jan 1 sponsor.

Clute John
1810 Sept. 15 bapt. of dau Magdalen Johnson

Clute Jane
1810 Sept 15 bapt: of dau. Magdalen Johnson

Johnson Wm
1796 ~~Feb 21~~ burial of — a child

Johnson Wm
1805 Dec 2 buried.

Q Papers

Brant

List of Half-Pay Officers and Persons on military Allowances in Prov. of Upper Canada 1st June, 1806

Name	Rank, Corps etc	age	District	Date of pay
Brant, Joseph	Capt., Indian Dept	62	Home	In 1787
Clench, Ralfe	Lieut. Butlers Rangers	43	Niagara	June 24, 1784
Johnson, Wm.	Lt Six Nat. Ind. Dept	46	State N.Y.	In 1783 (b.1760)
" Brant	" " " " "	62	Niagara	June, 1784 (b.1744)
Kerr, Robert	Surg., 2 KRRNY		"	
Thompson, Timothy	Ens "	43	Midland	June 25, 1784.

Applications for Land in U.C., 1803 Q295, 296

Q295

Johnson, Wm. 262

Q296

Brant, Mary 130

Earl, Hugh 60, 95

Ferguson, John, 123, 130, 134, 140

" Magdaline, 123, 130

Fraser, William, 148, 186

Applications for Land in U.C. 1804 Q298-1-2

Brant Mary 535

Earl, Hugh 586

Fraser, Adjutant 562

" William 143

Thompson, Timothy 267, 515

Ferguson, John 466, 535

Q Papers Brant 2

Names Expunged from the U. E. List as recommended by report of Council, 23 May, 1802

Johnson Magdalene
" Margaret

Petitions for Land in U.C. 1805 Q 302

Earl Ann 314, 315
" Hugh 314
Frazer, Wm Ldgt 307
Johnson Elizabeth 367
Andrew 367
Frederick 367
George 367
John 367
Wm 367
Thompson, Elizabeth 239

Land Petitions in U C 1807 Q 308-1 & 2

Q 308-1-2
nil

U. E. List — Brant.

Kingston + District.

Brant, Mary	Kingston	A principal Indian woman.
Ferguson, John	"	(A Commissary + L.B.M. 1790) One of this name not privileged. 100 acres.
Fraser, William	Fred'ksbgh	Adjutant - R.R.N.Y. P.L. 1786 Stamped Book.
Johnston Elizabeth	Kingston	Daughter of Mary Brant
" George	"	Son of Mary Brant.
" Margaret	"	Daughter of Mary Brant.
" Magdalene	"	do
" Lt. Wm	M. District	Son of Sir John (natural)
Thompson, Timothy	Fred'ksbgh	Lieut R.R.N.Y. P.L. 1786. Stamped Book.

Muster of Township 3 (Cataraqui) 6 Oct 1784.

	M +10	M -10	M +10	M -10	F +10	F -10	F +10	F -10	
Adjt. Wm Fraser	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	One woman a servant
Surgeon Kerr	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Ens. Thos Thompson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	On his land.

B. 114

P.10

1778 Niagara, Oct 26 Taylor & Duffie to Col. Claus
News by Miss Molly (Mary Brant) of Joseph's expedition.
Miss Molly's services

B. 104

P. 24

1779 Quebec, June 7 Haldimand to Bolton.
Respecting the sending of Miss Molly and her family to Montreal.

B. 100

P. 202

1779 Niagara, July 13 Lt. Col. Bolton to Gen. Haldimand.
Miss Molly and family leave for Quebec.

1779 ← B. 114 P. 159 July 29 Quebec. Haldimand to Sir John Johnson
Arrangements to be made for the reception at Lachine of Miss Molly and her family.

P. 63

× 1779 Montreal, Aug. 30. Col. Claus to Gen. Haldimand.
Molly Brant's account of her adventures and misfortunes in the King's service. (Mary Brant lived with Sir William Johnson as his wife, and was always so regarded by the Indians. She was sister to Joseph Brant).

P. 66

1779. Montreal, Sep. 6. Col. Claus to Gen. Haldimand.
Will see Miss Molly shortly and provide for her wants.

P. 68

1779 Montreal, Sep. 6. Col. Claus to Gen Haldimand.
Miss Molly proposes to return to Niagara to be among the Six Nations, in case they should imagine she is keeping away for fear.

B.114 (cont'd)

P. 10
1779, Quebec, 9 Sept. Gen. Haldimand to Col. Claus.
Miss Molly may leave for Niagara; to be provided for.
She should leave her children at school in Montreal.

B.107

P. 35
1779 Quebec, 9 Sept. Gen. Haldimand to Col. Guy Johnson.
Arrangements for Miss Molly to go to the Seneca country or remain in Montreal. What should be done with the children.

P. 36
1779, 11 Sept. Cataraqui Landing. Col. Guy Johnson to Gen. Haldimand.
Miss Molly's ~~goes to Niagara, leaving two children at school~~. anxiety to have her children with her is insurmountable.

1779 Sept. 13 Montreal. Col. Claus to Gen Haldimand.
Miss Molly goes to Niagara, leaving two children at school.

B127

P. 117
1780. Mar. 21, Carleton Island. Alexander Fraser to Haldimand.
The Indians have done the work cheerfully, thanks to Lice and the Indian officers, but chiefly to Molly Brant, who has more influence than all the chiefs put together; insatiable in her demands for her own family but checks the demands of others.

B.114

P. 115
1780, Apr 17, Quebec. Gen. Haldimand to Col. Claus.
To write Miss Molly and Joseph to co-operate in an expedition under Sir John Johnson.

B.127

P.163
1780, June 21, Carleton Island. Alex. Fraser to Haldimand.
Molly Brant going to headquarters with Col. Butler.
Has no doubt she will be unreasonable, but she has a large family. the danger of her removing to Niagara. It would be better she remained where she was all winter, or the violence of her temper might lead her to create mischief. Suggests that a small house be put up for her, where she and her family would be more comfortable than in a barrack-room.

B.114

P.169
1781, Apr. 12, Carleton Island. Mary Brant to Col. Claus
Complaining of the treatment of her brother Joseph.

P.171
1781, Apr. 19, Montreal Col. Claus to Gen. Haldimand.
Respecting the disputes between Joseph and Johnson's people; Joseph's high character.

B104

P.212
1781 Apr. 23, Quebec Haldimand to Powell.
Representations from Miss Molly.

B.114

P.192
1781, July 26, Montreal. Col. Claus to Capt. Mathews.
Mary Brant has taken her children from school to Carleton Island, their improvement and her satisfaction.

B.114 (cont'd)

P.195
1781 July 30, Quebec. Capt Mathews to Col. Claus.
The General pleased at the progress of Mary Brant's children.

P.251
1782 July 26, Montreal. Col. Claus to Capt. Mathews.
Mary Brant's children.

B.110

P.111
1782 Oct. 11. Montreal.
Receipt by Mary Brant for a payment from Taylor & Forsyth for wampum, etc., supplied to them by order of Guy Johnson.

B.105

P.358
1783. May 27. Quebec. Haldimand to Brant.
Informing him that a pension of £100 currency has been granted by him to Mrs. Mary Brant, for the zealous services rendered by her and her family; so far as it depended on him (Haldimand) it should be permanent.

B 85-1

P.80
1783 May 27. Register of Military Commissions.
Mrs. Mary Brant. Granting her a pension of a hundred pounds currency a year.

B.126

P.23
1783, Aug. 11 Cataraqui. Ross to Mathews.
Miss Molly applies for a house.

B.126 (cont'd)

p.40
1783. Sept. 10, Quebec. Mathews to Ross.
Miss Molly's request may be complied with.

P. 62
1783 Oct. 15, Cataraqui Ross to Mathews.
Joseph Brant's surprise that no house is yet built for Miss Molly

P. 84
1783, Nov. 15, Quebec. Haldimand to Ross.
To build a house for Joseph Brant, near to, but distinct from his sister's (Miss Molly).

P. 98
1784, Feb. 11, Cataraqui. Ross to Mathews.
Brant pleased that the houses for him and Miss Molly are going up.

~~B.16~~

P. 382
1784. Nov. 1, Quebec
Standing order that the houses to be built at Cataraqui for Joseph and Mrs. Mary Brant are to be considered entirely their property, not to be used for any other purpose.

Kingston

Earl, Miss Mary Ann, h. Crane, cor King.
Ferguson, Henry, clothier, Wellington, bet. Brock & Princess h. same
Ferguson, James F. salesman, Fraser & George.
Ferguson, John, sen. laborer, h. Ellis, bet. Upper Bagot & Division
Ferguson, John, jun. carter " " " " "
Ferguson, Mary, dress maker, h. Brock, nr Bagot.
Ferguson, Thomas, clerk, county Frontenac, court house, bds Pittsburgh.
Ferguson, Thomas, baker, bds. 164 Princess.
Ferguson, W. B. book keeper, W. Ferguson & Co. h Bellevue terrace nr King.
Ferguson, William (Wm Ferguson & Co.) h. Bellevue terrace nr King.
Ferguson, Wm. sen. treasurer, county Frontenac; office court house, h Pittsburgh.
Ferguson, William, jun. barrister, King, nr Clarence, h Pittsburgh
Ferguson, Wm. & Co., importers of dry goods, King, cor. Princess (see card, p. 50)
Farley, Mrs. Isabella (wid. William) h Barrie.

Township of Ernestown

Clute, Henry conc 4 lot 31 f.

Township of Fredericksburgh South

Clute	David A	conc.	1	lot	— f
"	Henry T	"	1	"	17 f
"	John F	"	1	"	22 f
"	John G	"	1	"	— f

Directory of 1868 Brant 2

Kingston

Miller, Colin, h. Earl Place, King

" David, Adjutant, Canadian Rifles, h 158 Princess.

Kingston Directory
1898-9

Brant

Casey, Ellen, confectioner, 212 Bagot.
" Hiram W., res. 322 Brock 1
Earl, Sarah (wid. John) res. 110 Barrack 2
Earle, Ernest C., student, res 191 Brock 3
" Robert H., Inland Revenue Officer, rms 140 Wellington 1
" Mrs. Silas R., res 191 Brock 1
Ferguson, Alex., lab., res. 149 Colborne. 2
" Clarence, stenog. J.S.R. McCan, res 236 University Ave. 3
" Miss Francis A., res 191 King e 4
" George A., student, res 376 Alfred. 5
" Rev. George D., B.A., prof. Queen's College, res. 199 Brock 3
" Horace A., res 191 King e 2
" James, Treas., res. 236 University ave 6
" James T., prop. Kingston Cordage Co., res 216 University ave 3
" Miss Jane H., res. 191 King e 5
" Nellie U., student, res. 199 Brock 7
Rose, dressmaker, 306 Montreal 3
Wm., Sheriff County of Frontenac, Office County Buildings, res. 191 King e 8
Wm. B., sec. Kingston Cordage Co., res 376 Alfred.

The Kings Royal Regt. of New York — Brant

by

Brig. Gen. E. A. Cruikshank.

... an inroad upon the island of Montreal (1775) was decisively defeated with their (Iroquois) assistance and its leader, the noted Ethan Allen, surrendered with several of his party to Peter Johnson, a son of Molly Brant, who was rewarded by a commission in the regular army. - - - - -

- - - - - - Molly Brant, Sir William's house-keeper, her six children, and her two brothers, were bequeathed ample legacies by his will.

Return of Officers of the late 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment of New York

Rank	Name	Place of Nativity	Length of service	Former Situations and Remarks
Ens.	Timothy Thompson *	America	3 years	Private Gentleman
Adjt.	William Fraser	Scotland	10 do	7 years Soldier & Non-Commissioned Officer in 34th Regiment
Surg.	Robert Kerr ▽	Scotland	3 do	Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital

* Major & Lieutenant Colonel in Lennox Militia.

▽ Surgeon for the Six Nations, Justice of the Peace, members of the Land Board.

Dominion Archives. Brant

U. E. L. Rolls

Descendants.

Ferguson, Magdaleine, wife of John Ferguson, and daughter of Sir William Johnson and Mary Brant, 25 July 1797, 200 acres as U. E. Loyalist.

Dominion Archives. Brant

The Roll of Inhabitants of the Midland District (classed as U E Loyalists) . . . . .

Taken in open Sessions held at Kingston (between Oct 11 and 15 Nov., 1796)

John Ferguson reduced Comm^ty

Mary Brant	U.E.
George Johnston	"
Elizabeth Johnston	"
Magdalen "	"
Margaret "	"

Fredericksburgh

William Frazer

U. E. L. Assoc. Transactions
Vol. V.

Brant

Butler's Burying-Ground
by
Janet Carnochan.

- - - - - - -

The remains of Ralfe Clench were removed to St. Mark's Cemetery, where a monument was erected to him and his wife (Elizabeth, daughter of Brant Johnson: Land Book B, 21 July 1790, No. 101), who was a granddaughter of Sir William Johnson.

U. E. L. Assoc. Transactions Brant

Vol VI

Two Great Colonial Magnates: Sir Wm & Sir John Johnson.

by

Blanche Lucille Macdonell.

- - - - - - - . During the last twenty years of Johnson's life he found a mate in the person of Mollie Brant, sister of the famous Mohawk war chief, Joseph Brant. Mollie's home was at Canajoharie Castle, and Johnson met her first when she was about sixteen, at a militia muster near Fort Johnson. She was riding behind a mounted officer, the buxom young squaw's sparkling black eyes captivated Johnson's fancy, and she became the "brown Lady Johnson." "Miss Mollie," as she was called, was a woman of strong individuality, who contrived to make herself respected. Her influence with her own people proved of value to Johnson. The Indians considered her Johnson's wife, and after his death respected her as his widow.

- - - - - - - - - .. Lady Susan O'Brian, daughter of the Earl of Dorchester, (visited Sir William Johnson) was apparently pleased with her entertainment; she praised her host's adaptability and alluded to Mollie Brant as "a right pleasant and well-spoken lady." - - - - .

"Mrs. Mollie Brant," while insatiate in her demands for her own family, was useful to the Government in keeping her people in order. She was given a pension of £100 per annum and settled on Carleton Island beside her brother Joseph. Most of her children married white people, her sons-in-law were Lieut. Farley of the 16th regiment; Lieut.

W. E. L. Assoc. Transactions
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Lemoine of the 24th; Captain Earl of the Provincial Navy; John Ferguson, of the Indian Department, and Doctor Kerr, who settled at Niagara.

U. E. L. Assoc. Transactions
Vol VI

Brant

Capt. Joseph Brant – Thayendanega
by
Mr. F. O. Loft (Onondiyoh)

------- The rebel Oneidas plundered Brant's sister, Molly Brant, who resided at Mohawk Town, as they called it, together with other Mohawks who were associated with Brant in the field. Molly Brant fled to the Onondagas, the Council place of the Five Nations. She related her grievances before that body. It was through her the information was given to General St. Leger of the approach of reinforcement of the rebels under General Herkimer. This led to the surprise and almost entire defeat of the rebels

Mon 27 Sept 1790 The Court having considered the plea
Allen McLean of abatement, answer and replication, and
vs heard the parties by their respective counsels,
George Farley do order that the said plea of abatement
shall be dismissed with costs, and that
the defendant do plead to the merit to-morrow. - - - - -
- - - - - As, therefore, bail has been given by the defendant, who hath actually removed with his family from the Province, and the plaintiff by allowing the plea of abatement, must forever be precluded from bringing this matter again forward. - - - - - -

Sat., 24th July The plaintiff demands of the defendants the
Elizabeth Thomson sum of one pound, one shilling currency
vs for cheese sold them.
Reaford & Sheriff It appears to the Court that the plaintiff had authorized Mr. Farley to receive the said sum of one pound, one shilling from the defendants, and the defendant Sheriff declares upon oath that Mr. Farley deducted that sum from wages due him.

Thomas Reaford upon oath also declares that Mr. Farley acknowledged to him that he had received payment from Sheriff. The Court do therefore order that this cause be dismissed, and that the plaintiff shall pay costs taxed at thirteen shillings and twopence currency.

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Archives of Ontario Brant

Petitions for Lands.

1792, 6th October

A petition from Mrs. Mary Brandt praying for leave to inclose part of the common or waste land, at Cataraqui, and to give an equivalent quantity of an enclosure in lieu of it. Ordered that the Deputy Surveyor, Alexander Aitkin, examine and survey the same and report accordingly.

1797, 1st August.

John Ferguson. Praying that the children of Mary Brandt may be put on a footing with the sons of the late Mr. Robertson, the wife and sisters of Mr. Sheehan and the wife of Mr. Dickson who have received 1200 acres each. The late Mr. Robertson's sons were put on a footing with the sons of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, a Legislative Councillor, he having married Mr. Robertson's widow, adopted the sons and given them his name. Mrs. Sheehan and her sisters received 1200 acres as the children of a commodore. Mrs. Dickson has not received 1200 acres and if she had, the Executive Council is the best judge upon what principles lands are to be granted.

Ontario Archives — Brant

Petitions for Lands — Earl.

1794, 4th November.

Hugh Earl, Lieutenant on board the Onondaga. Petition praying for land. Inadmissible.

1796, 12th July.

Hugh Earl. Recommended for 400 acres.

1796, 21st July.

Lieut. Hugh Earl, late Marine Department. Stating that he has received 400 acres of land, and praying for such further quantity as may be due to him. The petitioner not having served during the war has no claim to any specific portion of land but, in consideration of the merit he has shown during his small time of service, the Board orders him 400 acres in addition to the four hundred ordered him before.

1797, 31st March.

Lieut. Hugh Earl, Provincial Marine. Praying for lands. Ordered 1200 acres including former grants.

1797, 17th November

Hugh Earl. Praying for 2000 acres of land as a military claimant. The petitioner is not entitled to any specific grant of land, the committee note that he has already been indulged with 1200 acres.

1798, 6th June

Hugh Earl. Praying for a town lot in York. Recommended for a town lot in York on condition of immediate improvement.

Pap. & Records, vol. 111.
1900

Early Records of St. Mark's and St. Andrew's Churches, Niagara.

Weddings at Niagara.

1793, June 5 Ensign Lemoine, blr., and Susan Johnston, spinr.

1795, June 9 Andrew Templeton, bachr., and Mary Johnston, spinr.

1809, Mar. 30 Thomas Clark, bachelor, and Mary Margaret Kerr, spinster.

1816, Oct. 3 Robt. Gillespie, Esq., of Montreal, bachr., and Ann Agnes Kerr, Spinster.

1820, Mar. 18 Robert J. Kerr, bachr., and Mary W. Douglas, spinster, at the Hon. Mr. Clark's, Stamford.

Burials, Niagara.

1794, Jan. 25 M. Kerr, wife of Robert Kerr, Esq.

1820, Apr. 11 Mary Earl, spinster, aged 17 years. (y.1. Par. Reg. St. Geo)

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Loyalist Claims

Brant

Montreal
3rd March, 1788

Further Evidence on the Claim of the Children of Mary Brant.

Wits Sir John Johnson sworn:

Says that Mary Brandt has received Compensation for her own losses.

7 of the Children are now alive. Certain Lands were left to them by the Last Will of his father Sir Wm. Johnson.

Elizabeth was to have 700 acres in Harrison's Patent by the Altas of the late Sir Wm. Johnson. He values it at £1200 York Curry. Believes that there was considerable Improvents. Understood that there were several Tenants on it.

2000 acres in Kingsland. Sir Wm. valued this at 40 sh. Curry. pr. acre. They claim 20 sh. pr. acre. He cannot say what is improved on this.

Magdaline's Share:

No. 8 — on Anthony's Nose on Mohawk river. Was sold by Sir Wm. for £1100 Curry. & he took it back. Sir Wm. valued it at £1200. There was very considerable Improvts on it.

The share of Kingsland was the same as Elizabeths.

Margts Estate. Lots 12 & 25 in Stone Arabia. Believes they were improved.

Share of Kingsland the same as the others.

Georges — Two Lotts in Sacandaga. One of the Lotts was very valuable & was Let. He cannot speak as to rent value.

The other Lot was likewise improved. Cannot speak to that on the north side Mohawk river 3000 acres Kingsland as before.

Mary's Estate — 2 Lotts in Stone Arabia. Cannot speak to them. In Kingsland as before.

Peter, Deceased — Has farm in Stone Arabia. Devised to him by Sir Wm. Knows it is valued at £1200 York Curry. There was a Stone Mill on it. 200 acres uncultivated near the Mill.

Lots 2 & 3 & (after his Mother's death) were improved. 4000 acres in Kingsland as above. 2400 acres a grant from the Indians valued at £2400 Curry.

Jacob Markle sworn:

Knows 2 Lotts in Stone Arabia, one of which Sir Wm. Johnson bought it of Nicholas Snell. Thinks he pd £500 Curry for it. Thinks there were more than 100 acres. Sir Wm. Johnson built a Mill on it.

100 acres in Stone Arabia, bought of his Br. Wm. Markle. 30 or 40 acres were improved. Thinks his Br. pd. £200 Curry for it.

Wits. Simon Clarke:

Says he remembers a farm of Sir Wm. Johnson's near Stone Arabia. There was a Mill on it. It was built by Sir Wm. It was of Stone. The land was good. 30 acres were cleared. There was a good farm house on it.

~~Carlton~~ Jr

Niagara May 12, 1788

Further Evidence in the Claim of the Children of Mary Brant.

Wit — Brant sworn.

Says that some years before the War he sold a lot of 1200 acres good land near Anthonys Nose to Sr. Wm Johnson.

He sold it for £1200 York Cury. & thinks it was well worth that. Sr. Wm. pd. the price for it — understood that Sr. Wm. made over his Estate to some of the children of Mary Brant. He thinks that 80 acres were cleared & under improvement — there was a House & Barn on it. Witness was in that Country since the War & understood that it was sold under Confiscation.

William Showerman says that the children of Mary Brant had very considerable tracts of land on the Mohawk river — he cannot distinguish what was the children's and which hers. (thinks that). knew lots No. 8 and 12 in Stone Arabia — he thinks it was worth 40 sh. York per acre — knew a farm in Stone Arabia purchased from one Sills was good land & Considerable Clearance.

(Molly Brant) in her widowhood, had been taken from Johnstown to Niagara.*

* "Molly Brant had, for some cause, a deadly hostility to Colonel Stacia. Resorting to the Indian method of dreaming, she informed Colonel Butler that she had dreamed that she had the Yankee's head, and that she and the Indians were kicking it about the fort. Colonel Butler ordered a small keg of rum to be painted and given to her. This, for a short time, appeased her; but she dreamed a second time that she had the Yankee's head, with his hat on, and that she and the Indians were kicking it about the fort for a football. Colonel Butler ordered another keg of rum to be given to her, and then told her decidedly that Colonel Stacia should not be given up to the Indians. (Apart from this circumstance,) I know nothing disreputable to Molly Brant. On the contrary, she appears to have had just views of her duties. She was careful of the education of her children, some of whom were respectably married." — Campbell's Annals. — It may be added, that her descendants from Sir William Johnson compose some of the most respectable and intelligent families of Upper Canada at this day. The traditions of the Mohawk Valley state, that the acquaintance of Sir William with Molly had a rather wild and Romantic commencement. The story runs, that she was a very sprightly and very beautiful Indian girl about sixteen when he first saw her. It was at a regimental militia muster, where Molly was one of a multitude of spectators. One of the field-officers coming near her

upon a prancing steed, by way of barter she asked permission to mount behind him. Not supposing she could perform the exploit, he said she might. At the word she leaped upon the crupper with the agility of a gazelle. The horse sprang off at full speed, and, clinging to the officer, her blanket flying, and her dark tresses streaming in the wind, she flew about the parade-ground swift as an arrow, to the infinite merriment of the collected multitude. The Baronet, who was a witness of the spectacle, admiring the spirit of the young squaw, and becoming enamoured of her person, took her home as his wife.

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Brant-

Downing St.
20 Feb., 1832. Hewick to Colborne.

Transmitting at instance of Colonial Secretary, letter from George Farley relative to claim of his mother to a small property adjoining Kingston. As she is a daughter of Sir William Johnson, Bart., Colonial Secretary desires favourable consideration of her claim.

Enclosure: —

George Farley to [Colonial Secretary]. (Copy).

Downing St.
15 May, 1839 Normanby to Arthur. No. 45

Acknowledging despatch No. 18 of April 5 enclosing memorial of Mrs. M. Farley and Report of Executive Council thereon. Colonial Secretary expresses agreement with the unfavourable conclusion reached by the Council respecting her claim for revaluation of lands near Kingston which she had surrendered for military purposes.

Downing St
21 May 1840 Russell to Arthur No. 81

Transmitting copy of a letter from Ordnance, with its enclosures, relative to the claims of certain purchasers of land from Mrs. Ferguson at Kingston, which land formed part of the original reservation for military purposes, and calling attention to the Circular despatch of May 30, 1827 prohibiting the alienation of lands in the vicinity of military works without reference to Ordnance.

Enclosures: —

(1) Byham, to Stephen. (Copy) Transmits papers relative to the alienation of military lands at Kingston, and requests

that the Governor and the Lieut. Governor be reminded of Murray's despatch of May 20, 1830 in which he refers to Circular despatch of May 30, 1827.

(2) Lt. Colonel N. C. Ward, R. E., to Colonel J. Oldfield, Commanding R. E. (Copy) Sends letters and sketch connected with the claims of purchasers of land from Mrs. Magdalin Ferguson at Kingston, and requests his opinion thereon before communicating his views to Arthur as to the necessity of these lots to Ordnance. (sketch not here enclosed)

Sub-enclosures:—

(2-No.1) Memorandum of Brigade Major T. Foster as to the inexpediency of alienating lands near forts. The sketches and enclosures are returned, and he advises duplicates to be made and returned to the Commanding Royal Engineer's Officer. States that this Office has nothing to do with estimating remuneration to occupiers of such land, but if called upon by the Civil Government would give an opinion as to the value.

(2-No. 2) Captain Benjamin Stibilin to [Ward?) (Copy). As instructed, he has made an inspection of the lots at Kingston, and gives his opinion that it is absolutely necessary for Ordnance to acquire all of them. Gives details, and states that compensation should not be necessary except in three cases. Suggests that an equivalent in land and £100 to each claimant would be just.

Sub enclosure:—

(3-No.1) Minute of Executive Council. (Copy.) Refers

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to the report of May 10, 1838 on the petition of Margaret Farley which was approved by the Colonial Secretary. The claims of certain purchasers of land from Mrs. Magdalin Ferguson are therein considered, and recommended for confirmation. Requires a report from the Royal Engineers as to the necessity of acquiring these lots for military purposes. If not necessary patents should issue to the claimants.

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Downing St.
17 Oct 1840 Russell to Sydenham. No. 239.

Stating that Admiralty declined renewal of temporary half-pay applied for by Hugh Earl for services in Provincial Navy.

Downing St
17 Jan 1841 Russell to Sydenham. No. 286.

Respecting application of Hugh Earl for renewal of temporary half pay for services in Provincial Navy. (Two enclosures).

Downing St
21 May 1845 Russell to Thomson. No. 133

Transmitting copy of communication from Ordnance relative to claims of certain purchasers of land from Mrs. Ferguson at Kingston, forming part of original reservations for military purposes. (Six enclosures).

Life of Sir William Johnson, Bart. Brant.

His (Sir William Johnson) joys and griefs were shared in equally by them; and when, in 1772, one of his children by Molly Brant died, the chief of the Senecas waited upon the commanding officer at Niagara, and with tears in his eyes announced the loss which his BROTHER had sustained.

Life + Times of Sir Wm Johnson Brant

Will of Sir Wm Johnson

- - - - - - I direct and desire my hereinafter mentioned executors to provide mourning for my house-keeper, Mary Brant, and for all her children; also for young Brant and William, both half-breed Mohawks, likewise for my servants and slaves; - And as to the worldly and temporal estate . . . . I devise, bequeath and dispose of in the following manner: - - - - - - - Item. I give and bequeath to the following persons the sums of money hereafter mentioned, which several sums of money are to be paid to them, by my executors, out of the money I may have in the three per cent consolidated annuities, of which the heir of the late Sir William Baker, has the management, and that in six months after my decease. And first to the children of my present housekeeper, Mary Brant, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, to wit: to Peter, my natural son by said Mary Brant, the sum of three hundred pounds sterling, and to each of the rest, being seven in number, one hundred pounds each; the interest to be thereof duly received and laid out to the best advantage by their guardians or trustees, and also the income of whatever other legacies, &c., as are hereafter to be mentioned, until they come of age or marry, except what is necessary for their maintenance and education. Item. To young Brant, alias Keghneghtāga, and William, alias Tagcheunto, two Mohawk lads, the sum

Will of Sir Wm Johnson.

of one hundred pounds York currency to each or the survivor of them.

After paying the before mentioned sums of money, I bequeath to my dearly beloved son, Sir John Johnson, the remaining part of what money I may then have left in the before mentioned, and the other half to be equally divided between my two sons-in-law, Daniel Claus and Guy Johnson, for the use of their heirs. Item. I bequeath to my son, Sir John Johnson, my library and household furniture at the Hall, except what is in my bedroom and in the children's rooms or nursery, which is to be equally divided among them; I also bequeath to him all my plate, except a few articles which I gave to the children of my housekeeper, Mary Brant; he is also to have one-fourth of all my slaves, and the same of my stock of cattle of every kind. To my daughters, Ann Claus and Mary Johnson, two-fourths of my slaves and stock of cattle; the other fourth of my slaves and stock of cattle of every kind, I give and bequeath to the children of Mary Brant, my house-keeper, or to the survivors of them, to be equally divided amongst them, except two horses, two cows, two breeding cows, and four sheep, which I would have given before any division is made to young Brant and Williams of Canajoharie, and that within three months after my decease. I also give and devise all

Will of Sir Wm Johnson.

my own wearing apparel, woolen and linen, &c., to be equally divided among the children of my said housekeeper, Mary Brant, share and share alike.

In the next place, I dispose of my real estate, - - - - - - - - And first to my son, Sir John Johnson, Bart., I devise and bequeath all my estate, at and about Fort Johnson, with all the buildings, improvements &c., thereunto belonging, to be, by him and his heirs, forever peaceably possessed and enjoyed. Also a small tract of land on the south side of the river, opposite Fort Johnson; fifty thousand acres of King's land or Royal Grant, all in one body, except the few lots which I have otherwise disposed of; also my share in a patent called Block & Nellis, Jr., on the north side of the Mohawk river. I also devise and bequeath to my son, Sir John Johnson, all my right and title to the Salt Lake, Onondaga, and the lands around it, two miles in depth, for which I have a firm deed, and it is also recorded in the minutes of council at New York; I likewise devise and bequeath to my said son lot No. 10 in said meadows, or patent Sacondaga containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, to be by him and his heirs, of his body lawfully begotten, forever quietly and peaceably possessed and enjoyed; lastly, I . . . . .

. . . . . I devise and bequeath to my son-in-law, Colonel Daniel Claus, and to his heirs, the tract of land

Will of Sir Wm Johnson.

whereon he dwells, to wit: from house hill to the creek which lies about four hundred yards to the northward of the new dwelling house of Colonel Guy Johnson, together with all the islands thereto belonging; also the house and lots in Albany which I purchased of Henry Holland, together with the water lots adjoining thereto, which I purchased of the corporation of Albany, together with all the buildings and other improvements thereon.

I further devise and bequeath unto the said Daniel Claus and the heirs of his body, all my right in the patent adjoining the German Flatts, on the south side of the Mohawk river, containing about sixteen hundred acres; also those lots in the patent of Kingsborough, to wit: No. Thirteen, fourteen and fifty-seven, in the western allotment of those lots in Sacondaga patent, to wit; No. 29, sixty-six, and twenty-seven, containing each two hundred and fifty acres; a third part of a lot in Schenectady, which exchanged with Daniel Campbell, Esq.; also ten thousand acres of land in the Royal Grant, next to that of Sir John Johnson, which is never to be sold or alienated. And lastly, I devise and bequeath unto the said Daniel Claus and the heirs of his body, nine hundred acres, the half of that land that was Gilbert Tices, in the nine partners patent, between Schoharie and the Mohawk; the whole of the several tracts, lots

Will of Sir Wm Johnson.

and houses and before mentioned, - - - - - - - Item. I devise and bequeath to my son-in-law, Colonel Guy Johnson, - - - - , the farm and tract of land whereon he now lives, together with all the islands, buildings and other improvements thereon; also the house and lot of land on Schenectady, purchased by me of Paul Cowes, and now in the possession of the said Guy Johnson, all my right in the Northampton patent, which I purchased of one Dewey; two lots in Saconda̅ga patent containing one thousand acres, to wit: lot No. 1 and two, near to the river and on both sides of Sacondaga creek; three lots of land in Kingsborough, No. eighty-seven, eighty-eight and eighty-nine, containing each one hundred acres of land, and one in the eastern allotment; ten thousand acres of land in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, adjoining to the ten thousand acres given to Colonel Daniel Claus, - - - - - - - ; and lastly, nine hundred acres in the half of that land which was Gilbert Lee's in the nine partners patent between Schoharie and the Mohawk village; - - - - - - - - I devise and bequeath unto Peter Johnson, my natural son by Mary Brant, my present house-keeper, the farm and lot of land which I purchased from the Snells in the Stoneraby patent, with all the buildings, mill and other improvements thereon; also two hundred acres of land adjoining thereto, being part of Kingsborough patent, to be laid out in a

Will of Sir Wm Johnson.

compact body, between the Sacrogo and Caniadetta Creeks; also four thousand acres in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, next to the Mohawk river, and another strip or piece of land in the Royal Grant, from the Little Falls or carrying-place to lot No. one, almost opposite the house of Hannicol Herkimer, and includes two lots, No. three and No. two, along the river side, and which are now occupied by Ury House, &c. I devise and bequeath unto Elizabeth, sister of the aforesaid Peter, and daughter of Mary Brant, all that farm and lot of land in Harrison's patent, on the north side of the Mohawk river, at No. nineteen, containing near seven hundred acres, bought by me several years ago of Mr. Brown, of Salem, with all the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging; also two thousand acres of land in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, and that to be laid out joining to that of her brother Peter,
. . . . . .

To Magdalene, sister of the two former, and daughter of Mary Brant, I devise and bequeath that farm near to Anthony's Nose, No. eight, containing about nine hundred acres of land, and on which Mr. Broat now lives, with all the buildings and improvements and other appurtenances thereunto belonging; also two thousand acres of land in the Royal Grant now called Kingsland, adjoining to that tract of her sister Elizabeth.

To Margaret, sister of the above named Magdalene, and

Will of Sir Wm Johnson.

daughter of Mary Brant, I devise and bequeath two lots of land, part of the Stoneraby patent, the one to wit: No. twenty-five, which I bought of William Marshall, contains one hundred acres, the other, No. twelve, contains one hundred and thirty-one acres and a half, or thereabouts, which I purchased of Peter Weaver; also two thousand acres in the Royal Grant now called Kingsland, to be laid out next to her sister Magdalene.

To George, my natural son by Mary Brant, and brother to the four before-mentioned children, I devise and bequeath two lots of land, part of the Sacondaga patent, known by Nos. forty-three and forty-four, and called New Philadelphia, containing two hundred and fifty acres each; also a small patent or tract of land called John Brackens, lying on the north side of the Mohawk river, almost opposite to the Canajoharie castle, and contains two hundred and eighty acres or thereabouts; and lastly, three thousand acres in the Royal Grant now called Kingsland, next to the two thousand acres given to his sister Margaret. . . . . .

To Mary, daughter of Mary Brant, and sister of the before-mentioned five children, I devise and bequeath two thousand acres in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, adjoining those of her brother George; also two lots in Stoneraby patent, No. thirty-six and thirty-eight, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, which I bought of Peter Davis and Hannes Kilts.

Will of Sir Wm Johnson.

To Susannah, daughter of Mary Brant, and sister of the foregoing six children, I devise and bequeath three thousand acres of the Royal Grant now called Kingsland, laid out adjoining to them of her sister Mary.

To Anne, sister of the foregoing seven children by Mary Brant, I devise and bequeath three thousand acres of the Royal Grant now called Kingsland, to be laid out next to that of her sister Susannah, - - - - - - -

To young Brant alias Kayahwaghtigo of Canajoharie, I give and bequeath one thousand acres of land in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, to be laid out next to and adjoining the before-mentioned land of Anne, daughter of Mary Brant. Also to William, alias Sagawinnent, of Canajoharie, one thousand acres of land in said Royal Grant, alias Kingsland, adjoining that of Brant, - - - - - -

It is also my will and devise, that in case any of the before mentioned eight children of mine by Mary Brant should die without issue, their share or shares, as well of my personal as real estate, be equally divided amongst the survivors of them by their guardians.

Item my fondest and faithful housekeeper, Mary Brant, mother of the before-mentioned eight children, I will and bequeath the lot No. one, being part of the Royal Grant now called Kingsland, and is opposite to the land whereon Hannicol Herkimer now lives, - - - - - - - - ; after which it is to be possessed by her son Peter, and his heirs forever; I also give and bequeath to my said housekeeper one

Will of Sir Wm Johnson

negro wench named Jenny, the sister of Juba; also the sum of two hundred pounds, current money of New York, to be paid to her by my executors within three months of my decease; - - - - -

- - — - - - -

It is likewise my will and desire, that in the above case, viz., of my son's death without issue, that the lands, house, &c., at Fort Johnson, and a small tract on the opposite side of the Mohawk river, called Babington's, together with twenty thousand acres of the Royal Grant now called Kingsland, be possessed and enjoyed by the first male heir which my daughter Mary Johnson may have by Guy Johnson, - - - - - ; and in case of her having no male heir to possess it, then it is my will that the before-mentioned lands be equally divided between her daughters and their heirs, in consideration of which my two sons-in-law, Daniel Claus and Guy Johnson shall (within a year) pay unto my executors and trustees for the use of my children by Mary Brant, my housekeeper, the sum of eight hundred pounds current money of New York: that is to say, Colonel Daniel Claus shall pay the sum of five hundred pounds, and Colonel Guy Johnson the sum of three hundred pounds, which sums are to be (as well as the rest devised and bequeathed to them), put out to interest for their support and emolument until they come of age or marry, when equal di-

Life & Times of Sir Wm Johnson Brant
Will of Sir Wm Johnson 11
vision is to be made by their guardians and trustees.
~ v v v v v ~

15.

Ont. Hist. Soc Papers & Records Brant,
Vol XIX

Was Molly Brant Married?

by
Hon. W R. Riddell

Sir William Johnson's children by Mary Brant were born at "Mount Johnson" in the Mohawk Valley.

Sir William married Katherine Weisenberg 1739 who in the next five years bore him three children. She died in 1745, and he took as a companion, Caroline, daughter of Chief Abraham, Sachem of the Lower Castle Mohawks and consequently a niece of the well-known Chief Hendrick. She bore him three children before her death in 1753.

Within a short period, not more than a year, he took in the same capacity, Mary or Molly Brant, sister of the celebrated Joseph Brant, Thayendanegea, with whom he lived until his death, July 11, 1774, and who bore him nine children*

* It is not unlikely that he had other and less creditable liaisons of a temporary or occasional character with women, white and Indian. If half the gossip of the neighborhood was true ..... While current stories attributed to Sir William the fatherhood of over one hundred children.

— — — — — — — —

The date of his first association with Molly Brant is very uncertain — different writers give it as about 1746 (Stone, Max Reid), 1754 (Buell), 1759 (Griffis), etc., etc.

— — — — — — — — — — — —

Three months later, July 26, 1781, Claus writes to Haldimand from Montreal, "Mrs. Mary Brant has been here for some days and yesterday set off for Carleton

Island again, taking away her son George and Susan and Mary, two of her daughters, who were here at school near two years. Margaret, another Sister, left this place about a year ago. The schoolmaster tells me the girls sufficiently read and write English and the boy to my knowledge has greatly improved in that respect - - - - - - - There are left at school two of Brant Johnson's children, whose mother is daily expected to take them away; the eldest a fine genius and great arithmetician (Can. Arch. B. 114, p. 192)

Col. Matthews, answering from Quebec, July 30, 1781, says: "His Excellency is pleased to find his intention to the education of Miss Molly's children has so well succeeded and that she appears sensible of the Benefit they have received, it being His Excellency's wish as well on account of the Regard he bore the late Sir William Johnson as to reward the services of Her Family, to show her every friendly attention in his power (Can. Arch. B. 114, p. 195).

On May 27th, 1783, Haldimand writes from Quebec to Sir John Johnson: "In consideration of the early and uniform fidelity, attachment and zealous services rendered to the King's Government by Miss Molly Brant and her family, I have thought fit to settle on her a yearly pension of £100 currency. . . (Can Arch. B. 115, p. 116). More important still, Haldimand wrote on the same day to Capt. Joseph Brant that he had granted a pension of £100 to "Mrs. Molly Brant".

for the zealous services of herself and her family (Can. Arch. B.105, p.358).

November 1, 1784, Haldimand made a standing order that the houses to be built at Cataraqui for Joseph Brant and "Mrs. Mary Brant" were to be considered entirely their property (Can. Arch., B.64, p 382)

- - - - -

Sir John Johnson, in 1788, appears as a witness on "the claim of the Children of Mary Brant": and, "says that Mary Brant has received Compensation for her own losses" — he gives evidence concerning Elizabeth, Magdaline, Margaret, George and Mary — and Peter deceased — there being, he says, "Seven of the children now alive (Ont. Arch. 2nd Report (1904)) — Peter Warren Brant, the eldest, being dead.*

*Sitting of Commissioners at Montreal, March 3, 1788. Rep. (1904) p.472. Susanne and Ann are not mentioned. There is a somewhat amusing error in the indexing of this volume p. 1384. "Kingsland" is taken for the first name of one of Molly's children instead of the name of a place.

Note. From the Draper MSS., I select the following: "After the decease of Sir Johnson, Sir William married Mary, the sister of Brant, by whom he had several children, three girls of which afterward married Colonels

in the Army."

Note: Augustus C. Buell, "Sir William Johnson" New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1903, says: - - - - - - - - - - In the fall of 1747 he astonished all his friends by employing a young Indian woman as housekeeper - - - - not Mary Brant - - - - Caroline, daughter of Chief Abraham, Sachem of the Lower Castle Mohawks," a niece of Hendrick, who had three children by him and died giving birth to the third in 1753. About a year after he offered his protection and affection to Mary Brant. She accepted and outlived him, they lived together twenty years, 1754-1774: she bore him nine children, two boys and seven girls, but one of the latter died in infancy.

Note: The following copied by me from the original, seems to settle the matter at least as to Peter Johnson, one of the sons of Molley Brant. Why, or for what purpose the affidavit was taken does not appear. John Ray was a prominent citizen of New York.

"City of New York, to wit. Alexander Ellice of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, merchant, at present residing in the City of New York, being duly sworn deposeth and saith. that he was personally acquainted with Peter Johnson, the natural son of Sir William Johnson, Baronet, deceased, by Mary Brant, his housekeeper; that the said Peter Johnson entered the British Army as an Ensign and for some time in the

year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six sailed with the said army for America, where he died or was killed some time in that year or the year following; that the said Peter Johnson never married to the knowledge of this deponent, and this deponent verily believes died without having any lawful issue, and further his deponent saith not.

(Signed) Alex'r Ellice."

Sworn this fourth day of March, 1795,
before me, John Ray, M. Ch'y.
Extract from Magazine of American History. Vol. VI, 1881.

See from Johnsons will

Children

1 Peter
2 Elizabeth
3 Magdalene
4 Margaret
5 George
6 Mary
7 Susannah
8 Anne

says eight children.

Return of Loyalists at Carleton Island, 26 Nov., 1783

Mrs. Mary Brant		47
Misses Elizabeth Johnson		20 =? Adjt. Wm Fraser
" Margaret	"	16 = Lt. Geo Farley
" Magdalen	"	13 = John Ferguson
" Mary	"	12
" Susanah	"	11 =? Lt. Henry Demoine
" Nancy	"	11 =? Capt Hugh Earl

Elizabeth d. Jan 1, 1847, aged 84 years (1763)
widow of ~~Adjutant~~ Wm Fraser, 2 K.R.R.N.Y.
and wife of Enseigh Timothy Thompson 2 K.R.R.N.Y.
who d. Sept. 23, 1823, aet 61 (1762)

Her dau. Jean, or Jane, m. John G. Clute and their dau. Magdalen Johnson Clute bapt. Kingston 15 Sept., 1810; sponsors were Magdalen (dau. of Sir Wm Johnson + Mary Brant) and her husband John Ferguson
John G. Clute + Jean ~~Ferguson~~ m 2 Aug 1807

Comments in Parish Register Kingston
states the following to be sons-in-law of Mary Brant.

Capt. Farley, 60th Regt.	?	
Lieut. Demoine, 24th "	=	~~Susan~~ b. 1771-2
John Ferguson, Indian Stores	=	Magdalen b. 1764-5
Capt. Earle, R.N.	=	Ann b 1771-2

Mary Brant

K. R. R. N.Y. Pap. & Rec XXVII p. 193.

P. 194 (At the death of Sir William Johnson) Molly Brant, Sir William's housekeeper, her six children, and her two brothers, were bequeathed ample legacies by his will.

P. 197 (1775) An attempt by a considerable invading force to land near St. Jean (P.Q.) was repelled with some loss, mainly by the efforts of a band of warriors commanded by Captain Gilbert Tice, on September 6. An inroad upon the island of Montreal was decisively defeated with their assistance and its leader, the noted Ethan Allen, surrendered with several of his party to Peter Johnson, a son of Molly Brant, who was rewarded by a commission in the regular army.

P. 296 ~~Cap~~ Major Ross' letter to Mathews Aug. 17, 1783

"On my arrival here (~~Carleton Island~~ Cataraqui) I received the inclosed letter from Miss Molly (Brant), and if the General approves of a house being built for her it can soon be done.

P. 299 Mathews by letter to Maj. Ross, dated Sept 10 (1783) informed the latter that there was no objection to Molly Brant's request to have a house built for her and it was not . . . . . .

P. 301 Cataraqui 2nd October 1783 Maj. Ross to Mathews:

" I hear that Joseph Brant is exceedingly surprised that no house is as yet built for Miss Molly I will write to him by the first opportunity that it shall be done as soon as possible.

P. 304 Haldimand to Ross Nov. 13 (1783)

"As it is natural to suppose that Joseph Brant would wish to have a Home contiguous to his Sister for the purpose of leaving his Family under her protection when called abroad by War, or Business, I would have a

comfortable House Built for him as near as possible (but distinct from) to Molly's — it will give them both Satisfaction, and they can be gratified without any very great Expence, as there are so many Workmen employed.

P. 310 Maj. Ross to Mathews 17 Feb., 1784

—"Captn. Brant who is the bearer of this letter Seems highly pleased with the favor Shewn him by His Excellency in Causing a house to be built for him at Cataraqui which together with Miss Mollys is in great forwardness and to flatter him Still more Some little alteration has been made agreeable to his Wishes ——

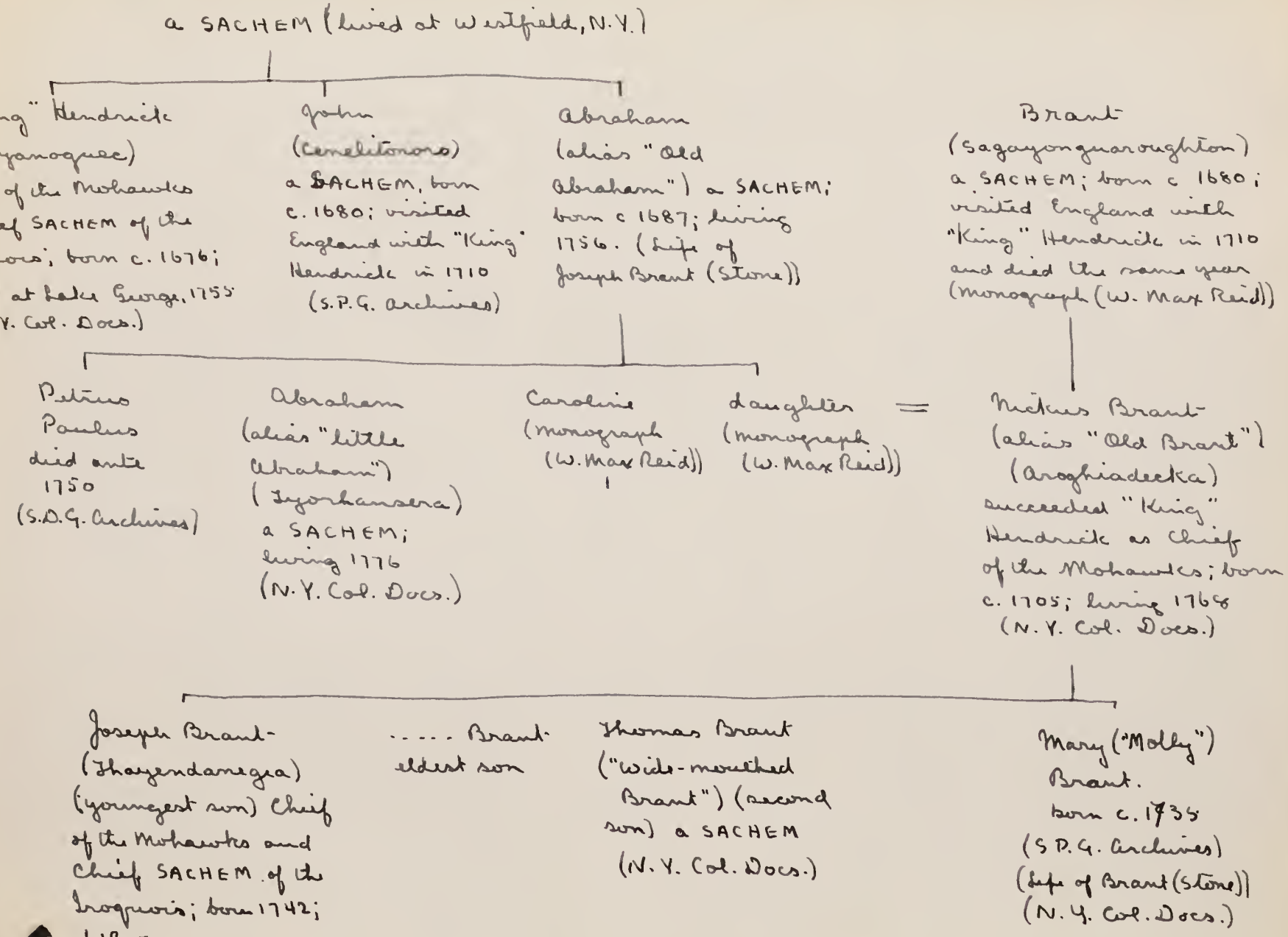
P. 312 Cataraqui 14th June 1784

Report of the several works that has been completed and in hand during the Winter.

"Captain Brants House 40 ~~foot~~ in front by 30 in depth and one Story and a half Complete.

"Miss Molly Brants House nearly Complete.

Genealogy of "Molly" Brant



Montreal 30th August 1779

From A 1779
Colo. Claus
30. Aug. Rec. 31st

Sir

I Myself and I arrived here last Saturday Morning, soon after my Arrival two of the five Mohawks that remain at home came and told me they had received an other Message from the five Nations acquainting them with their present critical Situation with Regard to an Invasion from the Rebels who they heard were 16,000 strong Marching against them, desiring them the Mohawks as the Head of the confederacy to come to their assistance without any farther Resolution and Delay, which Summons they the Mohawks told me they could not disobey by virtue of the solemn Engagements between their Ancestors. The Message likewise imported, to inform the Seven Nations in Canada, who mostly were their Descendants and Allies of their impending Danger and demand their Aid, which was done, but whether they would join or no it was no Business of theirs, their call they must obey. I told them in Answer that I apprehended the five Nations were more alarmed than they had Reason to be, but that I should acquaint your Excellency what they had said.—

As soon as Molly Brant heard of my arrival she paid me a Visit and gave me a full Detail of her Adventures and Misfortunes since the Rebellion began but in particular in Fall 17[illegible] after our Retreat from Fort Stanwix, when she was insulted and robbed of every thing she had in the World by the Rebels and their Indians, which they said she deserved for giving us

Intelligence of their Motions, which occasioned their being surprized & defeated, when she was obliged to leave her home, and flee for her and children's Safety to the five Nations, wherein she was happily assisted by ~~their~~ her brother Joseph & other Indians after their return from Genl Burgoynes Army, and proceeded to Onondago where she was most kindly received & asked to stay, but Cayenga being more central and having some distant relations there, she fixed herself & family at the principal chiefs house. Upon the News of General Burgoynes disaster she found the five Nations very wavering and mutable, and even the head Man of the Senecas Cayeng warughton, with whom she had a private conversation in public council at Canadasegey, reminding him of the former great Friendship & attachment which subsisted between him and the late Sir Wm Johnson, whose Memory she never mentioning but with Tears in her Eyes, which affects Indians greatly, and to whom continued she, he so open declared and promised to live and die a firm Friend and Ally to the King of England and his Friends, with other striking Arguments and Reasonings, which had such an Effect upon that Chief and the rest of the 5 Nations present, that they promised her faithfully to stick up strictly to the Engagements to her late worthy Friend, and for his and her Sake espouse the King's Cause vigorously and steadily avenge her Wrongs & Injuries, for she is in every Respect considered & esteemed by them as Sr Wms Relict, and one word from her is more Pattern Notice of by the five Nations Men a thousand from any White Man without Exception. After Major Butters Return from Montreal in fall 1777. & hearing she was at Cayenga, he sent her repeated & very pressing & encouraging Messages to come & reside at Niagara, which at first she did

5.58

not

2

did not know how to comply with being so well treated by her friends, till at length she brought herself to view them about in such a manner that they could not take it amiss and parted with them in Friendship.

She says her leaving Niagara now is merely owing to your Excellency's kind & friendly Invitation, for it at first seemed very hard for her to leave her old Mother & other Inv.d Relations & friends behind & live in a Country she was an entire Stranger in, besides her absence would be regretted by the generality of the five Nations, she having been them confident in every Matter of Importance & was consulted thereupon, and prevented many an unbecoming & extravagant proposal to the Commanding Officer at Niagara. She seems not at all reconciled to this place & country; having two grown Daughters with her whom she would willingly see appear decent which is not in her power to do, and I am apprehensive her staying here would be more expensive than at Niagara, she being so near the Fountain Head. She says expected to see your Excellency before now at this place, & should that not be soon the case, would be glad to have your Directions about her Situation. – While writing this the first Mohawk party of the three lately gone out (: Johns being the second :) is returned from Fort George where they took two prisoners and challenged the Fort by firing at it but no one would turn out. In their Return they came across four German Deserters from the S. Rivers whom they brought along; And as they were brought before Brigadier Powell at St. Davids & Examined by him, I thought a Repetition needless & sent them to the Provosts. Col.o Johnson arrived here last night.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

Sir Your Excellency's most obedient & obliged humble servant

Dan: Claus.

Sir Guy Carleton, &c. &c. &c. A.L.S.

5.58v

A slab of marble beside the road [illegible] on an outpost the frontier.

Molly Brant, Canada's Princess Pocohontas

By Beatrice Grace Pringle

THE HISTORY of a century and a half ago is richly inscribed with the activities of Tyendinaga, Colonel Joseph Brant, but behind him, advising, encouraging, and enthusing him, was his elder sister, Molly.

Molly was a descendant of that proud and picturesque race of Iroquois Mohawk Indians that hunted game in North America's primeval forests, fished in the broad expanse of lake and river, and tilled the fertile acres of golden corn. History has bequeathed little to our generation of the national and family life of these first Americans, except in the wampum on a few of the Indian Reserves, and in museums, where one may see their early art , represented by painted wigwams, exquisitely beaded costumes of cloth and buckskin, and poetry of rare natural beauty.

When we enroll the scroll of illustrious Canadian women, we see there the name of the Mohawk princess, the niece of King Kendrick, Molly Brant. Born on the banks of the "River Beautiful," as the Indians called the Ohio, Molly, on the death of her father; Nikus Brant, went with her mother and young brother Joseph, to her mother's girlhood home in the Mohawk Valley.

When Molly was sixteen years of age, she attended a review of the militia, of which Sir William Johnson, the superintendent of Indian Affairs, was Commander-in-Chief. Molly impetuously asked an officer for a ride; laughingly he told her that if she could mount the horse while he was riding it, she might have a ride. With the agility of an athlete, and the grace of a young deer, she swung into the saddle as he passed around the parade ground. The pair raced around. Molly's black braids floating in the breeze, and her bead embroidered garments flashing.

Dismounting, her daring horsemanship, black eyes and merry countenance captivated Sir William Johnson. It was a real love match, and Sir William married her, according to ancient Indian rites, and she became the charming young chatelaine of the baronial Johnson Hall, near Johnstown, N.Y. Here they lived together "in great union and affection," he wrote to a friend, for twenty years, until Sir William's death.

Molly presided with natural grace and dignity over her new home. Their table was loaded with delicacies and wine of rare vintage, and here they entertained Indian and white guests. In the shelter of Johnson Hall, and under the influence of his popular brother-in-law, young Joseph Brant grew to manhood.

Molly's position as head of Sir William's household was never questioned by the many aristocratic English guests who shared the delightful hospitality of the manor house. An English friend of Molly's, the cultured wife of a British officer, describes the Mohawk, as she first saw her, with her thick, black hair combed straight back from her low, smooth brow, and fastened in braids at the back of her shapely head. "Her features were fine and beautiful, her complexion, clear and olive tinted, save when the warm young blood tinted it on cheeks and chin. She was of medium height, with rounded limbs, and seductive curves of neck and breast. Her eyes, half veiled and slumbrous, were dark and deeply colored, and her lips a ruddy crimson. She was quiet in demeanour, and possessed a calm dignity that bespoke a native pride and consciousness of power. She seldom imposed herself into the picture, but no one was in her presence without being aware of her; for hers was an innate power which needed no preaching to make it evident." She inherited her dignity from a long line of leaders—her grandfather was one of the five sachrems chosen to visit Queen Anne in 1710.

The white men who attained influence and power among the Indians in early days, accomplished a double objective in taking as wives Indian maidens. They not only obeyed the Biblical injunction that it is not good for man to be alone, but selected helpmates with a keen eye for tribal influence. After the death of Sir William Johnson's first wife, a Dutch woman named Catherine Weisenberg, he chose for his second wife, Caroline, the niece of the powerful Mohawk King Kendrick. She died in childbirth in 1753. It was shortly after this that Sir William married Caroline's niece, Molly.

Sir William Johnson was an Irishman, born in Smithtown, County Meath, Ireland. He was six feet tall, stout build, good looking, good natured, humorous, intelligent, well read, farsighted and benevolent. He was a devoted husband and father, and loved the Indians as they loved him. It is said that he never cheated them in trade. He spoke the Indian language fluently, and became a Mohawk war chief. In 1746 he marched into Albany at the head of the Mohawks, dressed and painted like the others, and singing the war song with the best of them. He was the universally trusted councillor and friend of all the Indians on the British side, and stood high in the confidence of the authorities. He was a most remarkable man, equally at home in courts and camps, which is probably one reason why he was so successful with the Indians. He provided them with a church and school, and paid much attention to agriculture. He was the first to introduce sheep and blood horses in the Mohawk Valley.

Sir William had extensive domains, over 200,000 acres, crowned by the imposing mansion, Johnson Hall. Here he and Molly brought up their eight children; one died in infancy. Their names were Peter, Elizabeth, Magdalen, Margaret, George, Mary, Susannah and Anne. Most of them married into good English families.

Sir William suffered considerably from dysentry for some years, which greatly weakened his robust constitution. On July 11th, 1774, he made a long and impassioned speech to the Indians which lasted nearly two hours, and called for great physical and mental exertion. Shortly after his speech he was stricken with suntroke and cerebral hemorrhage, and died within two hours, his wife at his side.

His will is a celebrated document. He was a man of vast possessions, and he distributed them with just and careful consideration. Her children were to be provided with fine mourning; £1,000 was set aside for the immediate needs of the children, and each of them was provided with three to four thousand acres of land. Some of the furnishings of Johnson Hall, all his clothing, linens, woollens, went to Molly and the children, as well as one fourth of his slaves, stock, and cattle of every kind. He left Molly £200 for immediate personal needs, land, a negro wench, and money for the support and education of their children. Nor were Molly's people forgotten. All the Mohawk Sachems were invited to the funeral, provided with mourning garments, and were to walk in the funeral procession next to his family and personal friends.

The widowed Molly struggled heroically to maintain her husband's power over her people after his death, as before. She had penetrating good sound sense, personal magnetism, and womanly intuition. Mr. A. G. Bradley, in his book, "Lord Dorchester," States that she had more influence with the Indians than any of their Chiefs, and though her large family made her somewhat unreasonable in her own demands, she checked the insatiable exactions of her

(Continued on Page Thirty.)

ham village, where in war time, at the Queen's request, she organized a Woman's Institute:

"I had tea with Her Majesty, the gardener's daughter, and the chief herdsmen, and the Queen poured," she said. "The Queen showed the handicraft made in the village,

g could be more charming than r Force blue afternoon suit. It med with pleated bands of its aterial and a three-inch velvet elt with large buckle.

more than 20 years, [illegible] secretary of the Women's Institutes of Canada. She is the oldest member in point of service of this executive and has spoken from coast to coast and in Honolulu on Women's Institute work.

Mrs. Allan Lancefield of Aldershot, Ontario, secretary of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada announced the presence of more than 30 members of the executives of the Institutes and Homemakers' Clubs from different provinces at the International Conference, among them being the following from Ontario: Mrs. A. E. Walker, Bartonville, national president of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada; Mrs. J. T. McDowell, Toronto, president of the Ontario Women's Institutes; Mrs. R. B. Colloton, Lorne Park; Mrs. W. Lang, Toronto; Mrs. J. Carscallen, Stoney Creek; Mrs. W. B. Leatherdale, Coldwater; Miss Bess McDermond, superintendent of Women's Institutes for Ontario.

Among delegates from Manitoba are: Mrs. George Armstrong, president W. I. at Manitou; Mrs. L. T. Armstrong, Manitou; Mrs. R. E. Emmett, Winnipeg; Miss Mabel Childerhouse, Rosser; Mrs. C. P. Old, Manitou.

Other Western Delegates include; Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, honorary president of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Canada; Mrs. J. Currie, Govan, Sask., president of Saskatchewan W. I.; Mrs. F. G. Grevett, Calgary; Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu, Alta., recording secretary of the Federation of W. I. of Canada; Mrs. Bailey-Price, W. I. publicity secretary, Vancouver.

Maritime delegates include: Mrs. Freeman Lank, Bass River, N.S., president of the Nova Scotia Women's Institutes; Miss Helen J. MacDougall, Truro, N.S., superintendent of women's work; Mrs. M. Byron Keith, Lower Ridge, N.B.; Miss Alma E. Weldon, Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B., provincial superintendent.

Mrs. Brian Ashworth, of Hull, is among those from Quebec.

Greetings were sent to the convention from the Dowager Ishbel Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. The Marchioness of Aberdeen who is the Honorary President of the Association is well known for her interest in all women's work and social welfare. At the time of her stay in Canada as wife of the Governor General the Marquis of Aberdeen, whose term of office extended from 1893-1898, Lady Aberdeen devoted herself whole-heartedly to the development of women's interests in Canada. Among the societies with which she has been identified during her lifetime may be mentioned, the International Council of Women, the Irish Industries Association, the Victorian

Miss Esther Thompson, director of the Women's Division of the Department of Agriculture, Manitoba, who has assisted in organizing the work of the Conference. apr. 16 1796

needlework and crafts of organized countrywomen of all participating nations. They also attended "open houses" held by all branches of the federal Government in which countrywomen are particularly interested.

The conference was opened May 31st with outdoor vesper service at the Peace Cross, Washington Cathedral and sessions will continue until June 11th. Delegates will be entertained in Washington following the conference until June 16 when they will set out for Canada.

Mrs. Watt expressed her gratification at the amount of enthusiasm displayed by the delegates; she declared that only countrywomen could stage such a conference, saying "You couldn't get townswomen to agree enough to do anything like this."

Canada as the birthplace of the idea for the getting together of countrywomen, was praised by Mrs. Watt in her presidential address.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in her address of welcome referred to the gratifying fact that so many rural women had found it possible to come to the Conference.

"History is in the making today," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "What is done here will have a direct bearing on your homes. Because rural women deal with the simple basic things of life, I look to them to lead in working out the problems of a new civilization. It is useless just to desire peace. We must know the economic causes which interfere with peace, many of which affect the foreign nations here represented. We must make the same effort to create a better world as our pioneer ancestors, especially the women, did in settling this country."

Greetings were presented in their native tongues by delegates from Ceylon, Finland, Germany, Ireland, East Africa, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand (Maori), Palestine (Hebrew), South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada and the United States.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained the delegates at a garden party at the White House where Mrs. Roosevelt, requested the farm women to join in community singing.

One of the high lights of the delegates' visit to the White House was a tour of the mansion personally conducted by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The tour concluded with a visit to the White House kitchens, where every con-

Ex-Mayor Foster Agrees To Restore Old Church

Mohawk Indians, Who Own His Majesty's Chapel, Consent to Extensive Repairs to First Protestant Edifice

COST WILL BE $2,000

Brantford, Nov. 27 (Special).—Historic St. Paul's, his Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks, and oldest Protestant place of worship in Ontario, is to be restored by Thomas Foster, former Mayor of Toronto, Mayor R. J. Waterous announced today.

The church, situated on the outskirts of Brantford, is the property of the Six Nations Indians, and consent for the restoration has been obtained from them and the Department of Indian Affairs. Mayor Waterous said Mr. Foster will finance the work which will cost about $2,000. The Brantford Board of Parks Management and the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire are also interesting themselves in the restoration.

It is understood the simple beauty and dignity of the old structure will be retained and emphasized by the work which will include excavation under the church for a furnace, besides a foundation, roof and the erection of an ornamental fence, as well as other repairs.

Negotiations for the restoration have been going on for some months and when the necessary permission was obtained, Mr. Foster announced his offer of funds.

The actual work will be carried out under the direct supervision of the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources, said Mr. Foster. His interest, he said, was entirely his desire to preserve a national, historical monument.

St. Paul's has been in need of restoration for some time past, and of late the need was imperative. Thousands have visited and still visit the historic old edifice.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Brantford, his Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks, oldest Protestant place of worship in Ontario, which Thomas Foster, former Mayor of Toronto, is going to restore at an estimated cost of over $2,000 for a new furnace, foundation, roof, eavestroughing, painting, carpets, electrical wiring and suitable ornamental fencing.

DEATH BARS CELEBRATION

James Latta, 86, Dies on Eve of Sixty-fifth Wedding Anniversary; Planned to Have Cake and Candles

AILING EIGHT YEARS

Belleville, Nov. 27 (
James Gil

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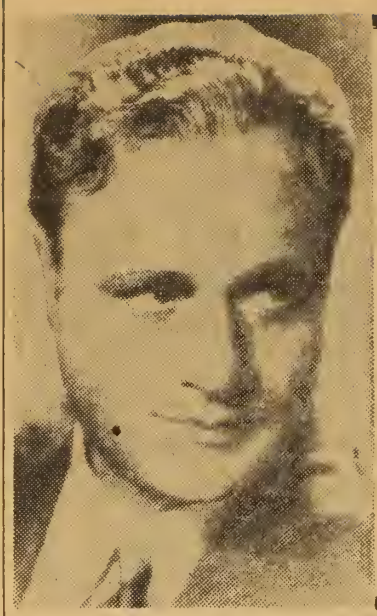


BENIAMINO

GIGLI

For his recital at Massey Hall tonight this celebrated Italian tenor has selected a Heintzman Grand Piano. Hear this recital and note how this great Canadian instrument complements and enhances the glorious performance of this truly great artist.

HEINTZMAN & CO.

195 YONGE ST. ELgin 6201

Nazis Say U.S. Fostering War

Berlin, Nov. 27 (AP).—The German press with one accord is turning its guns on the United States with the charge that Washington has imperialistic designs in connection with the forthcoming Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru.

Reports that the Jewish emigration question is to be put on the agenda suffice dtoday to loosen a barrage of taunts at "dollar diplomacy."

The Boersenzeitung, in a front-page editorial, charged the United States with "fostering in South America a morbid war psychosis" with the transparent purpose of forming a solid bloc against "alleged aggression by certain European states."

The newspaper Nachtausgabe warned Americans that "some time they will discover they have obtained their information on world politics from lunatics."

C.N.R. PLEA DISMISSED.

Ottawa, Nov. 27 (CP).—The Board of Transport Commissioners has published a judgment dismissing the application of the Canadian National Railways to abandon operation of its line between Simcoe and Port Rowan, a distance of 16.92 miles.

HEINTZMAN MINIATURE UPRIGHT

WITH

Perfectly Balanced Tone and Touch

quently destroys sense of smell. Consult a specialist.

M. D., N.S.—The swelling about ankle is probably not serious and requires no special treatment.

D. A., Ont.—Please give more details.

READ THESE RULES.

This department in charge of an experienced physician, is for the free use of our readers. Those taking advantage of it are asked to give all necessary particulars but in as short form as possible. Name and full address must always be given, but only initials, or pen-name, if one is given, will be published. Some physical ills cannot be discussed in the columns of a family magazine. In such case a private reply will be mailed promptly on receipt of a fee of one dollar and a stamped envelope fully addressed. All questions must be addressed "Family Doctor, Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal."

MOLLY BRANT, CANADA'S PRINCESS POCOHONTAS

(Continued from Page Twenty-three.)

neighbors. Despite objections, well nigh insurmountable, to being separated from her children, she finally consented to leave two of them at school in Montreal, while she went to Niagara to give valuable aid and advice to her people. Eventually she was settled in a house of her own at Carleton Island, next to the one built for her brother Joseph, and was given a pension of £100 a year.

There was very little that went on in the Mohawk Valley that Molly didn't know. Her influence was well known to the rebels, and, through the Senacas as the instruments, her home was ravaged, her cattle taken, her money stolen, and she and her family driven into exile. They fled to Onandaga, Molly seeking vengeance; her eyes no longer slumbrous, but flashing for revenge—an Indian Boadicea, demanding retribution from her own people for the indignities she had suffered.

During four years—until 1779—she moved from Saratoga to Oswego, then to Cayuga, to live with the remnant of her kinsmen, still carrying on her work for the British Crown. Later she was induced to make her home in Niagara, leaving her people with great reluctance, to further the loyalist influence, among the other Indians. Sometimes her brother Joseph irritated and offended them, but Molly, with her innate diplomacy, kept them good humored and willing to do her bidding. Few women, even in modern times, would have had courage to do as she did. Always at the back of Joseph, the acknowledged Chief, was Molly, the beautiful, clever, dark eyed sister, exhorting, pleading with her people, sending messages post haste here, there, and everywhere with news to her brother, advising and heartening him. Governor Haldimand was fully aware of the value of Molly's work. In return he provided for several of her children, and supported them in boarding school in Montreal, where their mother and Colonel Claus, Sir William Johnson's son-in-law, visited them as often as possible. To Colonel Claus were addressed many of Molly's existing letters. These letters, in her own fine handwriting, show her ease and fluency in writing the English language. For some time she lived in Burlington, and afterwards in Kingston, where she was a member of the congregation of St. George's Cathedral. She lived in a small house on Rideau Street east, overlooking the river. Nearly opposite is the house where Sir John A. Macdonald spent most of his boyhood days. Molly died in 1807, and was buried in St. George's burying ground, where also rest some of her children. No doubt some day a fitting memorial will be erected to perpetuate the memory of the courageous, imperious, loving and loyal Molly Brant, one of the most remarkable and extraordinary women in our British North American history.

VEGETABLES GROWN IN ARCTIC

Vegetables are to be grown all the year around, in the Arctic, according to the agronomist Alexandrov, who claims to have raised lettuce, cabbage and parsley under electric light on Dickson Island, in Russia. Preparations have been made for planting cucumbers, tomatoes and eggplant. Dill, cabbage sprouts and radishes will be raised in hothouses.

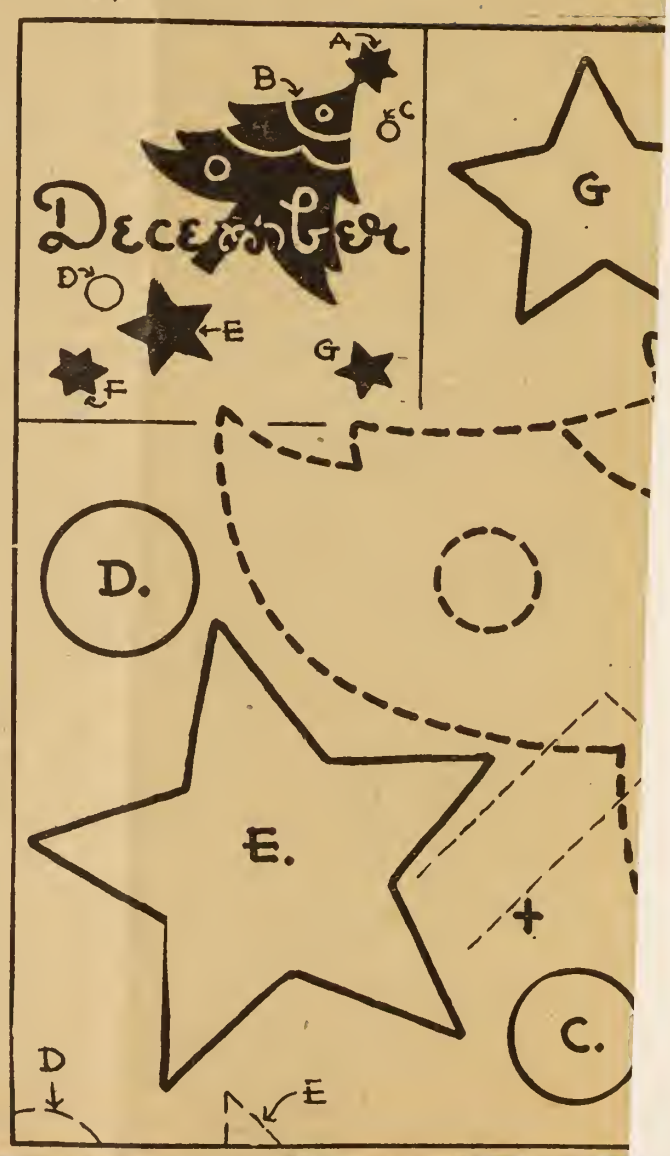
Advertisement.

Family Herald and Weekly Star, June 10, 1936

NANCY PAGE'S QUILT

A CHRISTMAS TREE, stars, garlands and balls! What could be nicer for the December block of the calendar quilt. Nancy Page is quite sure that you know by this time how to transfer and to applique the pattern. She has only one or two suggestions to make. The garlands and the balls on the tree may be worked in outline stitch. The tree trunk is a piece of white material which is appliqued before the tree is pinned and stitched in place. The stars "A" and "F" are six pointed and made by placing one triangle on top of another as shown in the drawing. The stars "E" and "G" are five pointed and are cut in one piece. No allowance has been made for turning under edges, therefore one-eighth inch is allowed on all applique pieces.

After this block is finished, set the twelve blocks together in the arrangement as shown in the first picture of the quilt. In comparing that with the diagram on the direction leaflet you will note that small squares of contrasting colors are put at the intersections of the sashing. In the original picture the background is white and the sashing and applique is dark. Nancy reversed this scheme so that her sashing is white. The cutting directions are based on this arrangement. The blocks become 11½ inches when the joining seams are taken. The dark blue which is used as the outer strip of the border is used at the in-



There have been many references to Molly Brant, the Mohawk spouse of Sir William Johnson, and the mother of eight of his children, all being born in the Pre-Revolutionary days along the Mohawk River in New York State. Her life story has been well told several times, and I hesitate to intrude on her privacy. But as she was one of the most devoted women in her time, having resided briefly in the future Ontario, and having died and been interred in Kingston almost two centuries ago, I am resolved to relate the story of her life, and her part in the early history of our beloved province.

The man in her life was William Johnson, of Irish ancestry, who was born in 1715 and came to America in 1738 to act as supervisor of the estate of his uncle, Admiral Peter Warren. This estate was on the south shore of the Mohawk River, a day's journey west of Albany, New York.

William Johnson, in all his dealings with both white men and Indians was genial and kind, almost to a fault. His word was his bond in all his dealings. As the Indians expressed it, "Sir William never deceived us." As a diplomat or business man, his integrity could be relied upon in those turbulent days. The Indians of all tribes trusted him completely, which, with his genius for organization, made him the outstanding figure in British America prior to the outset of the Revolutionary War.

Johnson was single at the time of his arrival in 1738. But soon afterward he met a German girl who was an indentured servant. He purchased her freedom, so we are told, and she became his housekeeper. She bore him two daughters and a son between 1739 and 1742. Little more is known of her, except that it is stated that in later years they were married, apparently for the purpose of making the children legitimate.

William Johnson, being an ambitious person, realized that the north side of the Mohawk had its advantages. So he purchased land on that side and erected his home on the river side, naming it Fort Johnson. He moved there and established his headquarters and fur-trading business. He had prospered in his dealings and was financially able to enlarge Fort Johnson, so as to supply for future dealings.

Shortly after 1745 he brought as his companion, Catherine Hendrick, who was aunt of the future Miss Molly. But in 1759 Catherine died in childbirth.

Very soon thereafter, Miss Molly Brant became William's housekeeper.

It is stated that there was an Indian wedding service, and according to the White people of the valley there was a wedding in the Episcopal church at Fort Hunter not long before Sir William's death in 1774. But, it has been shown that the Rev. John Stuart, who had been appointed the rector of the church under the sponsorship of Sir William, in 1781 removed to Canada taking the church records with him. In the meantime they have been lost, with the record of this marraige, if one was really performed.

Miss Molly was then 23 years of age and had been born, so it is stated, on the banks of the Ohio River in 1736. Her brother, the famous Joseph Brant, had been born in the same place in 1742. Their father's name is said to be unknown. He had died and the mother, being a Mohawk of the wolf clan, returned to Canajoharie with her children. She later married Nickus Brant and as a result the children were known as Molly and Joseph Brant. At that time Nickus was residing in a stately home, European style, overlooking the Mohawk River Valley. The home was as well furnished as those of any pioneer white settler. The children attended a school at Canajoharie, and thus it was not too great a change for Molly when she entered Fort Johnson as spouse and housekeeper for William Johnson, the most important man in the Mohawk Valley in his residence at Fort Johnson.

Sir William Johnson made a very smart move when he took Molly Brant into his household, although he may not have fully appreciated her capabilities. He had obtained the services of a charming and attractive maiden. She was well educated and well equipped to meet and entertain both races, Indian and White. But by far the most important asset to him was her ability to influence the sachem of the Six Nation Tribes. Her position as the head of a Society of Six Nation Matrons, who had a great deal of influence, particularly over the young warriors of their nation, meant much to Sir William's control over the Indian tribes in Central America.

Molly and her brother, Joseph, were grandchildren of one of the five tribal chiefs who had been taken by Schuyler to England in 1710. In addition, Joseph, in this time, also visited the Court of St. James. These two visits and the fact that Molly resided in the home of Nickus Brant, with the totemic signature of the Wolf clan, gave her and Joseph a high standing along the Mohawk River. She was also known by her people

as Degonwadonti, which means "many opposed to one", and which may well have been indicative of the perils of her lifetime.

Molly's life as the consort of Sir William, both in Fort Johnson, on the north shore of the Mohawk just west of the present city of Amsterdam, and also in Johnson Hall, near the present city of Johnstown, was a busy one. She had entered her new life in 1759 at the age of 23. Fort Johnson had been erected in 1749, mainly to serve for business dealings and trade in furs. Soon after Johnson became involved in control of the Indians and the defence of the valley from repeated raids by the French and their Indians. But during those years 1748 to 1752, certain important persons in Albany and environs became envious of Johnson's rapid rise in importance and influence. As a result Johnson resigned as Supt. of Indian Affairs and it was several years before he gave in to the appeals of the Five Nations for his recall. He had been appointed Councillor in the Provincial Government. He finally agreed to return as Supt. of Indian Affairs and, with the influence of Miss Molly, the situation began to improve.

Fort Johnson, on the northern bank of the Mohawk was not erected as a home. It was rather to serve as a fur trading post and business office. As time passed, Sir William knew that the situation was becoming unsatisfactory. He realized that, with his three growing children soon to reach maturity, the regular arrival of Molly's children and his necessity to entertain both White government officials and Indian chiefs, demanded a more suitable home. It was then, in 1762-3 that he erected Johnson Hall some nine miles north of the Mohawk River.

It was here at Johnson Hall that Miss Molly's life as the consort of Sir William really blossomed out as hostess of the Mohawk Valley. As such she was called the aristocrat of the Mohawks and hostess and consort of the wealthiest and most powerful man in North America. Officials and military people from Albany as well as Chiefs and sachems of the Indian tribes were entertained in Johnson Hall. Miss Molly had charm, spirit and tact, proving her a matchless hostess for Sir William. An anonymous English woman commented, "Her features are fine and beautiful, her complexion clear and olive-tinted. She was quiet in demeanor on occasion, and possessed of a calm dignity that bespoke of a native pride and consciousness of power. She seldom imposed herself into the picture, but on one was in

her presence without being aware of her."

During those years from 1752 to Sir Williams's death in 1774, Molly was a busy woman. Under her control, particularly when Sir William was absent, were negro slaves who cared for the gardens, the governess in charge of Sir William's three children by his former wife, as well as her own servants who cared for her own growing children by Sir William. The large and complicated household of servants, employees, slaves and their dependants kept her busy.

During these busy years Miss Milly had presented Sir William with nine children, one of whom died in infancy. In order of birth we have Peter, born in 1759, Elizabeth, Magdalen, Mary, Margaret, George, Susannah and Mary, the youngest born the year before Sir William's death.

Miss Molly's world collapsed with the sudden death of Sir William in July, 1774, in his sixtieth year. Peter, her first child, was then thirteen years of age, and there were seven younger children, the youngest being one year old. Although she and her children were well remembered in his will both in land and money, their world had collapsed. They had lost a father and brotner who had become a tribesman and a supporter of their rights.

After the ceremonies were over, Sir John, already married to Miss Polly Watt, moved into Johnson Hall, and Molly, with her family occupied Fort Johnson. Colonel Guy Johnson, a nephew as well as son-in-law of Sir William succeeded as Supt. of Indian Affairs. But the dark clouds of the coming Revolution spread across the Valley. In the struggle to influence the Six Nations to join the rebels, Guy removed with the tribesmen to German Flatts, and from thence to Montreal. Sir John, on consultation with the rebels in January 1776, stood his ground, but by May had decided to make his way to Montreal. As all usual routes were in rebel hands, he, with almost 200 men, a few women and children, made their way to Montreal through the wilds of the Adirondacks.

The Johnson estate, 177000 acres, houses and contents were seized and sold at public auction. Molly and her family fled to Canajoharie for protection and soon after on to Cayuga village. While here she notified St. Leger, who was beseiged at Fort Stanwix, of the approach of the rebel force. He was thus able to surprise Gen. Herkimer and his army, killing

four hundred rebels as well as their leader, General Herkimer.

When St. Leger, having failed in his venture, retired down the St. Lawrence in the face of the approaching winter, Miss Molly and her family retired to Niagara. She was very unhappy at having to leave the Indian country. Then when more refugees fled to Fort Niagara they put a strain on the food supply at the Fort. To relieve the situation, many of them, including Molly's family, were removed down the St. Lawrence to Canada. Molly was well cared for and her children were placed in schools.

But Molly was most unhappy at being separated from her people. She ended up at Carleton Island in a suitably erected cottage and furnished with a pension. Here she could meet the many members of her people passing up and down the river. After the peace and a boundary was established, Carleton Island was allocated to the Americans. Molly and her family were transferred to the re-established Fort Frontenac. Here a suitable house was erected for her as well as one nearby for her brother Joseph.

Molly and her daughters and their brother George remained at Fort Frontenac. The census of Carleton Island, dated 26th November, 1783, is of interest: It reveals:

Mrs. Molly Brant	aged	47	years
Elizabeth Johnson	"	20	"
Magdalen Johnson	"	18	"
Margaret Johnson	"	16	"
Mary Johnson	"	12	"
Susannah Johnson	"	11	"
Nancy Johnson	"	10	"

George's name is omitted. He was likely at school in Montreal. He became of age in 1791 which reveals that he was born in 1770. Peter, the eldest child, born about 1761, was an officer in the British Army on Long Island and was killed there about 1779.

It has been repeatedly confirmed that Molly's daughters were attractive, well behaved and intelligent. Each married well. Elizabeth became the wife of Dr. Robert Ker of Niagara and left children and grandchildren.

Magdalen married Lt. John Ferguson of Kingston. He served as member of the Legislative Assembly. Magdalen died in 1819, s.p.

Margaret married Lt. Farley of the 60th Regiment. The only information regarding her is obtained from her will dated Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, 1st January, 1848. She was then 81 years of age. Her estate was divided equally among her three grandchildren, Margaret Mary Catharine Farley, George Caldwell Farley and Arthur Percy Kerr.

Mary, born in 1771, died unmarried on 20th March, 1802.

Susannah, born 1772, married Lt. Lemoine, and died 29th December, 1785.

Ann (Nancy), born 1773, the last child of Sir William, married Capt. Hugh Earl, Royal Navy, in Kingston. She had one daughter who married Colin Millar. She left no descendants. But the name is perpetuated in Earl Street, Kingston.

George married and became a farmer somewhere in Ontario.

Mrs. Molly continued in Kingston, where she resided with her daughter, Mrs. Magdalen Ferguson. On one occasion during the year Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe arrived in Kingston. He was suffering from a dreadful cold, coughing so continuously that he couldn't lie down. Mrs. Simcoe appealed to Mrs. Brant who put her Indian lore to advantage as she prescribed a root, said to be calamus, which relieved the dreadful cough in a short time.

Molly died 16th April, 1796, in her sixty-first year and lies buried in St. Paul's Cemetery on Queen Street in Kingston. Unfortunately, there is no gravestone marking the spot. And what can we say on behalf of this extraordinary lady? Her loyalty to her husband's beliefs is well expressed by her attitude when, in 1785, she revisited Schenectady at which time great offers were made to her by the Americans if she and her family would return, offered a sum of money which was earned when their lands were sold at auction by the Commission of Confiscation. These offers, although very liberal, were rejected with the utmost contempt, as a petition of her son-in-law John Ferguson confirmed.

In a letter written by Joseph Brant to Thomas Eddy expresses the sentiments of Joseph and his sister, Molly. It reads,

> "I was, Sir, born of Indian parents, and lived while a child among those whom you are pleased to call savages. I was afterward sent to live among the white people and educated at one of your schools, since which period I have been honored much beyond my deserts - -

> and after every exertion to divest myself of prejudice, I am obliged to give my opinion in favor of my own people . . . in the government you call civilized, the happiness of the people is constantly sacrificed to the splendor of empire."

In no better words can be expressed the attitude of the Six Nation people. Their loyalty to the British ended in reservations, which, since those days have been reduced bit by bit to forgotten fields.

Molly Brant

There have been many references to Molly Brant, the Mohawk spouse of Sir William Johnson, and the mother of eight of his children, all being born in the Pre-Revolutionary days along the Mohawk River in New York State. Her life story has been well told several times, and I hesitate to intrude on her privacy. But as she was one of the most devoted women in her time, having resided briefly in the future Ontario, and having died and been interred in Kingston almost two centuries ago, I am resolved to relate the story of her life, and her part in the early history of our beloved Province.

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Shortly after 1745 he brought as his companion, ~~who he soon had married, thus making~~ Catharine Hendricks, who was aunt of the future Miss Molly. But in 1759 Catherine died in child birth.

~~Catherine Hendricks~~

Very soon thereafter, Miss Molly Brant became Williams housekeeper. ~~She was then twenty three years of age.~~ It is stated that there was an Indian Wedding service, and according to the White people of the valley there was a wedding in the Episcopal church at Fort Hunter. But, it has not long before Sir William's death in 1774. But, it has been shown that the Rev. John Stuart, who had been appointed the rector of the church, under the sponsorship of Sir William, in 1781 removed to Canada, taking the church records with him. In the meantime they have been lost, with a record of this marriage, if one was really performed.

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Molly and her brother Joseph were grandchildren of one of the five tribal chiefs who had been taken by Schuyler to England in 1710. In addition, Joseph, in his time, also visited the Court of St. James. These two visits and the fact that Molly resided in the home of Nicholas Brant, with the totemic signature of the Wolf clan, gave her and Joseph, a high standing along the Mohawk River. She was also

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10 Affairs and at the same time Supt. of Indian Affairs. "The frustration & indecisions led to Johnson resigning control of Indian affairs and continued until the Five Nations repeatedly appealed for his return. He finally agreed to return, and with the influence of his new consort Miss Molly. the situation began to improve

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more refugees fled to Fort Niagara, they put a strain on the
food supply at the Fort. To relieve the situation, many of
them, including Molly's family, were removed down the St.
18 Lawrence to Canada. Molly was well cared for and her
children were placed in schools

But Molly was most unhappy at being separated from her
people. She ended up at Carleton Island in a suitably erected
cottage, and furnished with a pension. Here she could meet the
many members of her people passing up and down the river.
After the peace and a boundary was established, Carleton
Island was allocated to the Americans. Molly and
her family were transferred to the re-established Fort
Frontenac. Here a suitable house was erected for her
as well as one nearby for her brother Joseph. 95

19 Molly and her daughters and their brother George remained at Fort Frontenac. The census of Carleton Island, dated 26th November, 1783, is of interest. It reveals

Mrs. Molly Brant	aged	47	years
Elizabeth Johnson	"	20	"
Magdalen Johnson	"	18	"
Margaret Johnson	"	16	"
Mary Johnson	"	12	"
Susannah do	"	11	"
Nancy do	"	10	"

George's name is omitted. He was likely at school in Montreal. He became of age in 1791, which reveals that he was born in 1770. Peter the eldest child, born about 1761, was an officer in the British Army on Long Island and was killed there about 1779.

20 It has been repeatedly confirmed that Molly's daughters were attractive, well behaved and intelligent. Each married well. Elizabeth became the wife of Dr Robert Kerr of Niagara and left children and grandchildren.

Magdalen married Lt John Ferguson of Kingston. He served as member of the Legislative Assembly. Magdalen died in 1819 s.p.

Margaret married Lt Farley of the 60th Regiment. The only information regarding her is obtained from her will dated Boulogne-Sur-Mer, France, 1st January 1848. She was then 81 years of age. Her estate was divided equally between surviving three grandchildren

21 Margaret Mary Catharine Farley, George Caldwell Farley and Arthur Percy Kerr.

Henry, born in 1771, died unmarried on 20th March, 1802
Susannah, born 1772, married Lt. Lemoine, and died 29 December 1795.
Ann (Nancy) born 1773, the last child of Sir William, married Capt. Hugh Earl, Royal Navy, in Kingston. She had one daughter who married Colin Mullan. She left no descendants. But the name is perpetuated in Earl Street, Kingston.
George married and became a farmer somewhere in Ontario 80

22 Mrs Molly continued in Kingston, where she resided with her daughter Mrs. Magdalen Ferguson. On one occasion during the year Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe arrived in ~~the~~ Kingston. He was suffering from a dreadful cold, coughing so continuously that he couldnt lie down. Mrs Simcoe appealed to Mrs Brant, who ~~prescribed a root which relieved the dreadful cough~~.

As she prescribed a root, said to be Calamus, which relieved the ~~bowels~~ dreadful cough in a short time.

Molly died 16 April 1796 in her sixty-first year and was buried in St. Paul's Church Cemetery on Queen Street, in Kingston. Unfortunately, there is no gravestone marking the spot. And what can we say on behalf of this extraordinary lady. Her loyalty to

23 her husbands beliefs is well expressed by her attitude when in 1785, she revisited Schenectady at which time great offers were made to her by the ~~the~~ Americans, if she and her family would return, offered a sum of money which was earned when their lands were sold at auction by the Commission of Confiscation. These

offers, although very liberal, were rejected with the utmost contempt, as a petition of her son-in-law John Ferguson confirmed.

In a letter written by Joseph Brant to Thomas Eddy expresses the sentiments of Joseph and his sister Molly. It reads, "I was, Sir, born of Indian parents, and lived
24 - while a child among those whom you are pleased to call savages. I was afterward sent to live among the white people, and educated at one of your schools, since which period I have been honored much beyond my deserts - - and after every exertion to divest myself of prejudice, I am obliged to give my opinion in favor of my own people. . . in the government you call civilized, the happiness of the people is constantly sacrificed to the splendor of empire."

25 - In no better words can be expressed the attitude of the Six Nation people. Their loyalty to the British ended in reservations, which since those days have been reduced bit by bit to forgotten fields.

~~May I in these sincerity extend my thanks to [redacted] for their assistance [redacted] and [redacted]~~